



Daily Report

Near East & South Asia

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Regional Ministers Discuss Joint Electricity Project

JN1206203393 Amman Jordan Television Network in English 1900 GMT 12 Jun 93

[Text] Energy and electricity ministers of Jordan, Syria, Iraq, Egypt, and Turkey met in Amman to push ahead with a \$384 million dollar project to link their countries in a unified electricity grid. The five nations will sign a general trading accord drafted by a joint technical committee.

A meeting of the heads of electricity board chiefs in October is expected to endorse the project. The Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development and the Islamic Development Bank are expected to finance the project.

Prime Minister 'Abd-al-Salam al-Majali met the ministers at his office this afternoon for discussion of the ambitious project. The ministers briefed Dr. al-Majali on their meeting and on the project financing. The prime minister expressed Jordan's keenness to help make the project a success and called for more regional cooperation between the five countries.

Iraq: Grid Project Positive Step

JN1306082193 Baghdad Republic of Iraq Radio Network in Arabic 1800 GMT 12 Jun 93

[Text] 'Amir Hammudi al-Sa'di, [Iraqi] minister of industry and minerals, has called for isolating from and protecting against foreign influence all phases and details of the five-way electricity grid project. In a speech during the first session of the meetings of the ministers of electricity and energy of the states taking part in the five-way grid in Amman today, the minister said: We view this project as a major, positive step that will help our people overcome some of the difficulties hampering their aspirations for prosperity, stability, and close multilateral relations.

He added that cooperation among the electricity institutions in the five states with the aim of completing studies of specifications and technical data and establishing grids is essential for the completion of the project with the required speed and for strengthening relations among these institutions.

Concluding his speech, the minister of industry and minerals proposed that the technical committee's next meeting be hosted in Baghdad in October. He affirmed that Iraq will make available all requirements of success and will enable the committee to be acquainted with Iraq's available means in order to support the subsequent linkage steps.

Inter-Arab Affairs

Arab League Secretary Backs U.S. Actions in Somalia

PM1706114293 London AL-QUDS AL-'ARABI in Arabic 15 Jun 93 p3

[Mahmud Ma'ruf report: "No Arab Legitimacy Without the Power To Impose It; No Call for a Summit Before the Reconciliation Plan Is Completed"]

[Text] Rabat—Arab League Secretary General Dr. 'Isamat 'Abd-al-Majid has expressed support for the U.S. forces' action against the forces of Mohamed Farah Aidid in Somalia. He told AL-QUDS AL-'ARABI that what these forces were doing was in line with international legitimacy and the UN Security Council resolutions on Somalia. 'Abd-al-Majid held the Somali militia leaders responsible for the Somali situation. He added that some Somali leaders wronged themselves and wronged the Somali people, who are paying a terrible price for these mistakes. He said that the Arab League is trying by every possible means to help the Somali people out of the crisis inflicted on them by a number of armed Somali factions.

In a statement to AL-QUDS AL-'ARABI during his visit to Morocco in the course of his efforts to promote his initiative for a general Arab reconciliation, the Arab League secretary general said that the initiative includes the formation of joint Arab forces to stand ready to intervene in the event of any conflict between one Arab state and another. He emphasized that these forces would have Arab legitimacy, pointing out that any force that lacks legitimacy would be rejected. 'Abd-al-Majid noted that everything the United States has done in various parts of the world since the 1980's is in line with international legitimacy and that the United States cannot violate that legitimacy. If it did, he said, the Arab League would tell it that what it was doing was unacceptable and illegitimate. He mentioned the U.S. Administration's decision to impose an air exclusion zone in southern Iraq, which was unacceptable to the Arab League.

'Abd-al-Majid stressed the importance of frankness before reconciliation in the interest of restoring Arab solidarity, the essence of the initiative that he presented to King Hassan II of Morocco at the end of his Moroccan visit. He said that absence of frankness would intensify inter-Arab differences. He added that whoever has erred in the past must admit his mistakes to pave the way for reconciliation. He said that it is not yet time to talk about holding an Arab summit conference and that what is needed at this point is to complete the discussion of the provisions of his initiative, which he first introduced in March and later discussed with the Arab foreign ministers in April. He said that all the reactions he got were positive. He denied that the Arab Gulf states had vetoed Arab reconciliation.

He said that he was personally unhappy about the visit paid two weeks ago to occupied Jerusalem by 200 Libyans, but he pointed out that the Arab League was not concerned with that issue and that the Libyans were free to do what they did.

On Kuwait's decision to discontinue its indirect boycott of Israel, Dr. 'Ismat 'Abd-al-Majid said that the Arab League respects the national interests of all states and that national interests were given as the justification for the Kuwaiti decision, but he emphasized that the direct boycott of Israel will not be ended before the establishment of a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East that guarantees the Palestinian people's legitimate rights and the withdrawal of Israel from the occupied Arab territories.

Arab-Israeli Talks

Al-Shar', 'Ashrawi Comment on Opening of 10th Round

PM1706150093 London AL-HAYAH in Arabic
16 Jun 93 pp 1, 4

[Mahir 'Uthman report: "Al-Shar' Tells AL-HAYAH: Anything Else Meaningless Without Withdrawal"]

[Excerpts] Vienna, Washington, London, AL-HAYAH—The 10th round of direct bilateral negotiations began in the U.S. capital yesterday amid expectations from officials in President Bill Clinton's administration that progress could be achieved in the peace process and doubts from the Arab delegations about that, especially in view of the Palestinian side's discontent at the position of the United States, which is still refusing to intervene in a practical way to compel Israel to comply with the authority of the process—the Security Council resolutions. [passage omitted]

The most notable event of the first day of the negotiations was the statement by Ambassador Itamar Rabinovich, head of the Israeli delegation to the talks with the Syrians, that Prime Minister Yitzhaq Rabin's statements on his opposition to returning all the Golan to Syria "were misinterpreted." Rabin had not spoken publicly and the statements attributed to him were "untrue or misunderstood." Ambassador Muwaffaq al-'Allaf, head of the Syrian delegation, said that if what is attributed to Rabin is true, then there is no need for Ambassador Rabinovich to be at the negotiating table because the peace process centers on international resolutions that say that Israel must withdraw from the territories it occupied in 1967. In this connection, Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar', who is in Vienna, told AL-HAYAH that "if Israel does not want to withdraw, then it does not want peace. Anything else is meaningless." [passage omitted]

Dr. Hanan 'Ashrawi, spokeswoman for the Palestinian delegation, has said that there is a feeling of frustration

and discontent among the delegation at the U.S. position, in particular, because of the U.S. nonintervention to stop Israeli practices in the occupied territories, most notably in Jerusalem. In a statement to AL-HAYAH she added: "We do not know whether they (the Americans) have the intention of intervening and compelling the parties to adhere to the authority of the peace process. They say that achieving progress in substance is the guarantee for changing reality on the ground. We say that what is required is to judge and deter Israel's actions." 'Ashrawi went on to say that the Palestinian side earnestly wants to know Washington's interpretation of its role as a full partner, especially as the United States "adopts positions biased toward Israel." She said that Israel has taken unilateral steps to annex Jerusalem and isolate it from the other occupied areas and that this action creates realities on the ground that will affect the final status of Jerusalem and the occupied territories.

She said that the Palestinians are not prepared to accept this and that "actions are more important than words, because what is the use of what they say at the negotiating table if they breach it on the ground?" 'Ashrawi revealed that the United States had presented to the Palestinians a detailed action plan to discuss the fundamental issues, "and we have no objection to discussing the substance, on the basis of working for a joint declaration of principle, not on the basis of the draft joint declaration" proposed by Washington in the ninth round.

She said that the draft joint declaration is worthless now. "We want a declaration of principles that resolves the fundamental issues completely. If there is to be a U.S. intervention, it should be aimed at that." She said that the U.S. side is preparing for a series of meetings this week, and there is now more than one track: There is a Palestinian track with Israel, another with the United States, and a U.S.-Israeli track. All efforts will focus on securing the establishment of a Palestinian-U.S.-Israeli track in order to begin tackling the fundamental problems and reach an agreement on them.

She said that the Jerusalem issue is fundamental to the Palestinian side and that "the U.S. side avoids talking directly about this issue and says that its position on Jerusalem has not changed. Here we asked: How can that be translated into practice? The answer was that it can be done by achieving progress in the negotiations. Yet the U.S. side does not intervene to stop Israeli actions." She said that among the issues that the Americans included in the proposed action plan are the elections, territory, the authority, the aim (of the negotiations), and the linkage between the transitional and final phases. [passage omitted]

Asked whether progress has been made in efforts to reconcile the Israeli and Syrian proposals in the bilateral peace negotiations in Washington, Minister al-Shar' told AL-HAYAH "no." He said that "the progress we are expecting or waiting for is implementation of the two resolutions (242 and 338). But, of course, the argument

(that occurred) exposed the positions... and exposed a lot of facts. The most important thing it exposed is Israel's intentions, that is, it does not want peace. As long as it does not want to withdraw, it does not want peace. Anything else is meaningless." [passage omitted]

Report Reviews 'Minuscule' Progress in First Week

TA1706191193 Jerusalem Israel Television Network in Hebrew 1800 GMT 17 Jun 93

[Text] The first week of the 10th round of Washington peace talks among Israel, the Arab states, and the Palestinians ended this evening. So far only minuscule progress has been made. Although the sides are lowering their expectations, attempts are being made to bypass obstacles and preserve the momentum of the talks. Our correspondent in Washington Ya'ir Stern reports:

[Begin recording] [Stern] On the face of it, it is business as usual. The delegations are entering the State Department, as is their wont, but progress is minimal. Today the Israelis and Palestinians met in the framework of two committees—the committee for drafting the document of principles and the committee on land and water. Meanwhile, however, the Palestinians are insisting on including Jerusalem and the issue of settlements in the document of principles. Israel, on the other hand, wants to concentrate on the interim arrangements, bypassing the issue of Jerusalem. Consequently, the achievement of a joint Israeli-Palestinian document during the present round would be nothing short of a miracle.

Attempts to bypass difficulties are also being made in the talks with Syria. The delegations are not talking about withdrawal or full peace but rather about the security regime and the principles of such a regime, which could include demilitarization of territories, reduction of military forces, U.S. guarantees, warning stations, and so forth. The talks, however, are conducted on a level of generalities, without getting into the details:

[Muwaffaq al-'Allaf, chief Syrian negotiator, in English] We are ready always to discuss the security matters, but in relation to the territory from which Israel has to withdraw completely. And we are still ready to do that, because we think the core issue is the peace, which can be only established after complete Israeli withdrawal.

[Itamar Rabinovich, head of Israel's delegation for talks with Syria] I am waiting for a reaction, but not necessarily today. We are already familiar with the mechanism and pace of the Syrian working procedures. I assume that the Syrian delegation wants to hold consultations with Damascus regarding their reaction, and this can certainly take place next week rather than today.

[Stern] Seeing that no progress has been made along the two main tracks, that of Syria and that of the Palestinians, there is obviously no progress along the other tracks, meaning the Lebanese and Jordanian tracks.

Everything is on hold. Although the delegations are continuing to talk, there are no practical results.

The problem is that U.S. involvement has been minimal so far. The active partner is indeed in the area, but in the first few days of this round it has not initiated any bridging proposals of its own. The Palestinians have given public vent to their dissatisfaction with the U.S. noninvolvement, whereas the United States claims it is not satisfied with the Palestinian positions.

So far the present round of talks is going nowhere, and there are two clear indications of this. First, U.S. media coverage of this round has gone underground. Second, today's adjourning talks will resume next Tuesday [22 June], since next Monday the State Department will be occupied with a trade conference of North and South American countries. [end recording]

Jordan's al-Majali Meets With Delegation Members

JN1706190993 Amman Radio Jordan Network in Arabic 1800 GMT 17 Jun 93

[Text] Dr. 'Abd-al-Salam al-Majali, prime minister and foreign minister, met at his residence in Washington today with the head and members of the Jordanian delegation to the Arab-Israeli peace negotiations. Dr. al-Majali was briefed by the head and members of the delegation on discussions so far at the current round of talks. He also was briefed by the heads of the unofficial working groups on the various topics discussed by these groups.

In a statement to reporters after the meeting, Dr. al-Majali said that what has been done on the Jordanian track over the past two days represents a continuation of discussions held on the Jordanian track during the previous round of talks. He indicated that in-depth discussions are being held on the topics that were raised. He said working groups on both sides are still discussing the topics referred to them. He said each group is trying to lay down a subagenda and other details for the topics they will discuss. He affirmed: We cannot say there is progress in the negotiations; matters are still where they were in the previous round of talks. He indicated that the work of the working groups set up during the previous round will take a long time and may continue for years. He said the work of the groups will need patience and legal and international expertise. He indicated the Arab parties have decided that continuous negotiations will not be held until results are achieved on all tracks.

Rabinovich Continues To Question al-Asad's Intentions

TA1806054193 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in Hebrew 0405 GMT 18 Jun 93

[Interview with Professor Itamar Rabinovich, Israel's ambassador to the United States and head of the negotiating team for the talks with Syria, by Razi Barqay in Washington on 17 June—recorded]

[Text] [Barqay] Last night all the delegations, without exception, expressed relief now that an exhaustive and barren week of deliberations has finally ended and they are going on a long weekend. The final day of talks looked almost like all the previous ones. Yet anyone looking for signs of progress could find it in the Syrian readiness to consider—but not commit to—participating in the multilateral negotiations—which, as everybody knows, the Syrians are boycotting—if an Israeli-Syrian document of principles is signed.

An indication of progress can also be found in the deliberations that began in the Israeli-Palestinian committee on human rights. The issues raised there are not new. There are charges of torture in the territories and Palestinian demands for family reunions, but at least a businesslike dialogue has begun. I asked Ambassador Itamar Rabinovich tonight if he does not feel frustrated that after 10 rounds of talks, nothing has happened.

[Rabinovich] I would, of course, like to be in a much more advanced stage of talks on all the tracks, and we have not reached the point we would have liked to reach. As we all know, however, the process is taking longer, as is generally known and as we have experienced in the talks so far. Patience and strong nerves are very important components of the conduct of such negotiations. We have developed these traits, and I do not feel any frustration.

[Barqay] I assume that you often wonder to yourself if Syrian President al-Asad has really decided to make peace or whether it is a tactical decision.

[Rabinovich] That is correct. There is one decision he has made, and that is to attend the peace process, the Madrid process, which might—and he knew this the moment he decided to attend—lead in the direction of peace. There are also other decisions he must make: To make full peace, as we understand it, with us, and to base that peace on a compromise, where he accepts at least some of our demands and does not get only what he wants on his terms. I am still wondering whether he has made these two decisions.

[Barqay] We constantly say to the Syrians: Before you receive anything from us on the geographic dimension of the withdrawal—what we call the territorial dimension on the Golan Heights—tell us about the depth of peace. There is some logic to the Syrian counterdemand: Before we present to you the depth of our peace, tell us whether you will remain on the Golan or are willing to descend from it.

[Rabinovich] The demand is not illogical, and naturally everybody wants to conduct negotiations under the best terms for himself, but were I looking at the situation as an objective observer, I would have said that it is much easier politically for the Syrian ruler to talk about peace than for the Israeli leadership to discuss withdrawal. Second, I would study precedents and consider what is best for me, and then say: Why not race forward with the discussions on peace—by the way, not just peace, but

also security and the relationship between the different situations—in order to pull Israel or, to some extent, even force Israel to draw closer.

[Barqay] The delegations are now going to have a four-day weekend. During that time, the Americans will have to decide if they will continue their policy of noninvolvement or whether the time has come to exert some pressure on the sides.

Syria's al-'Allaf Says Gap Still Very Wide

JN1806072893 Damascus Syrian Arab Republic Radio Network in Arabic 0415 GMT 18 Jun 93

[Text] Washington—Muwaffaq al-'Allaf, chief of the Syrian delegation to the peace talks, said yesterday that discussion during yesterday's session, which focused on the issue of withdrawal, revealed that the gap is still very wide. The Israeli side is still unprepared to pledge a complete withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in 1967, he said.

In statements to journalists following the meeting, al-'Allaf said: Complete withdrawal is a basic condition in the peace process, and peace cannot possibly be established without an Israeli pledge in that regard.

He said that during the meeting, the Israeli delegation informed the Syrian delegation that it does not have the authority to offer the required response on withdrawal. He added: It is impossible to bridge the existing gap until the Israeli delegation is authorized by its government to pledge to implement this basic condition, which is stipulated in Security Council Resolutions 242.

Asked if the Israeli delegation stated during the talks that complete withdrawal is out of question, al-'Allaf said: No. He added: If they say so, we will have a proper response. They think that what they have said previously about withdrawal is sufficient. But we do not think so. What they have said in the past is ambiguous, and unless they remove this ambiguity about Israel's commitment to the complete withdrawal, I do not think the peace process can succeed.

The first week of this round, which is expected to last for three weeks, ended yesterday with the end of the third day of meetings. The meetings will resume on Tuesday [22 June], not Monday as was the case in previous rounds, because Monday will be an official holiday in the United States.

During the first two meetings of this round, the Israeli delegation tried to limit discussion to security issues. The Syrian delegation, however, refused to discuss security in isolation from the issues of land and withdrawal. Therefore, discussion in the third day's meeting returned to the fifth clause of the Syrian document, which concerns withdrawal.

In his statement to journalists, al-'Allaf said that discussion will focus on the withdrawal clause when the meetings resume on Tuesday.

Lebanese Negotiator on Differences With Israel
*NC1806065693 Beirut Radio Lebanon in Arabic 0430
GMT 18 Jun 93*

[Text] Lebanon has refused to submit to the peace of hegemony proposed by Israel.

Ambassador Suhayl Shamas, head of the Lebanese delegation to the peace negotiations in Washington, said after yesterday's session: The head of the Israeli delegation stated that the negotiations have witnessed a setback in some points instead of making progress. They have their own criteria that define what is progress and what is a setback. Of course, we do not doubt their right. What they regard as a setback, we regard as progress. Their notion about how to hold their negotiations is their concern, but we will not change the way we negotiate.

He added: We have been discussing fundamental issues since we started the 10th round of talks. If the Israelis regard their paper of 4 May as a sacred one that seriously lays down the bases for reaching real peace, then they will be facing difficult negotiations with us. As I understand it from the remarks of the Israeli delegation leader, they are disappointed. He said that he feels that we have fallen three steps behind our starting point. Maybe the next thing to be proposed to me is to submit to a peace of hegemony. But no. The peace we are looking for must be approved by the two sides.

Palestinian Affairs

PLO Officials Deny Reports of Secret Israeli Contacts

'Abbas: No Meetings Outside Talks

LD1706145093 London AL-QUDS AL-'ARABI in Arabic 15 Jun 93 p4

[Report on interview with PLO Executive Committee Member Mahmud 'Abbas by Fathi al-Barqawi in Tunis; date not given]

[Text] PLO Executive Committee Member Mahmud 'Abbas (Abu-Mazin) has denied that any meetings were held with Israeli officials in Europe. Some press and agency reports recently said that secret contacts were held in European capitals between Abu-Mazin and Fayal al-Husayni, chairman of the steering committee of the Palestinian delegation to the peace negotiations, on one hand, and senior Israeli officials, on the other.

In an exclusive interview with AL-QUDS AL-'ARABI, Abu-Mazin, who had just returned from a tour of some Gulf capitals, said that these reports were spread by Israeli circles and were unfounded. He said that, in his view, such reports were an attempt to divert attention from the difficulties the Israeli Government was placing in the way of the peace negotiations in Washington and

to cover up Israel's intransigent stance, which is obstructing the efforts to achieve a peaceful settlement in the Middle East.

The Palestinian official reaffirmed commitment to the negotiations but on the basis of the international terms of reference and the letter of invitation and assurances. He said that it is regrettable that Israel continues to procrastinate and refuses to commit itself to these terms of reference. He also said that the United States tried to divert the course of the bilateral negotiations. He was referring to the draft declaration it submitted on the last day of the ninth round. He said that this draft declaration snowed partiality toward Israel. Instead of that, he said, there should have been more discussions on the declaration of principles, which was discussed during the first two weeks of the previous round.

Abu-Mazin denied any Palestinian contacts with Israel or the United States during the month separating the ninth and 10th rounds, with the exception of the talks held by a large Palestinian delegation with U.S. officials in Washington last week.

He said that these talks were not encouraging and that the Palestinians did not receive any clear answers to the questions and requests for clarifications previously submitted by them. He pointed out, however, that these disappointing results do not mean ceasing to make these requests. He said that the negotiations scheduled to begin today will focus on Israel's siege of Jerusalem, the West Bank, and the Gaza Strip and efforts to reach agreement on a declaration of principles containing the necessary ideas for the transitional period relating to autonomy and linking it to the final phase.

In reply to a question about statements made by other parties to the negotiations, especially Jordanian Prime Minister 'Abd-al-Salam al-Majali, who said that the Arab-Israeli negotiations would produce positive results this year, the Palestinian official said that this optimism is perhaps based on the progress made on the Arab track to be followed by pressure for progress on the Palestinian track, but such optimism will only be justified if progress is really made in the coming few months.

The PLO member said: The reason we are going to the 10th round is to raise what we have previously raised and what we discussed with the U.S. Administration. He added that the fact that no great results were achieved in the previous nine rounds did not mean stopping the negotiations which, he said, should not be judged by the number of rounds. He pointed out that the Palestinian track is complicated and difficult and requires much time and strenuous efforts not yet made by the U.S. Administration and convictions not yet reached by the Israelis, but the negotiations are to us unquestionably a political struggle which we must continue to pursue until the fulfillment of the Palestinian people's national rights.

Abu-Mazin emphasized that nonparticipation in the negotiations should only be contemplated if solutions that do not meet Palestinian national demands are

imposed on the Palestinians. "We would then say aloud that we reject the negotiations and their results."

On the rumors of the possibility of an Israeli withdrawal from the Gaza Sector and of handing it over to the PLO, the Palestinian official said: "That is what some Israeli officials in Yitzhaq Shamir's government said and what the current Prime Minister Yitzhaq Rabin is saying. Rabin said that once agreement is reached on a joint declaration of principles, Israel would be ready to withdraw from Gaza first."

He added: "We understand that the declaration of principles would include a phased solution for all the territories occupied in 1967. On the basis of that understanding, we are ready to accept such a withdrawal provided it is coupled simultaneously with other withdrawals from the West Bank and a redeployment of the Israeli forces."

Concluding his interview with AL-QUDS AL-'ARABI, Abu-Mazin talked about his recent visit to Abu-Dhabi and Doha. He said that the visit to the United Arab Emirates was at the invitation of Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Shaykh Hamdan Bin-Zayid and that the Palestinian delegation was received by Heir Apparent Shaykh Khalifah Bin-Zayid. He noted that the reception was warm and there was a sincere desire to hear about Palestinian concerns regarding the negotiations and the situation in the occupied Palestinian territories, and a similar desire to consider providing aid for the Palestinian people.

He expressed the belief that such visits greatly help to dispel the clouds caused by the Gulf war.

Abu-Mazin had the same impression about his visit to Qatar and his meeting with Heir Apparent Khalifah Bin-Hamad Al Thani and the ministers of foreign affairs and information. The visit, he said, will greatly influence future relations between the Palestinians and their brothers in the Arab Gulf region. He said he hopes the time will come when relations will be restored to what they were before with the elimination of all the factors that undermined these relations.

'Abd-Rabbuh: Reports Conceal Truth

PM1806085693 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 16 Jun 93 p3

[Muhammad 'Ali al-Qulaybi report: "'Abd-Rabbuh: 'Spheres of Influence' Are Rejected; There Have Been No Secret Meetings With the Israelis"]

[Text] Tunis—PLO Executive Committee Member Yasir 'Abd-Rabbuh has said that the PLO deplores the false "leaked" reports about secret Palestinian-Israeli meetings.

'Abd-Rabbuh was speaking the day before yesterday after the Executive Committee's meeting in Tunis, which

was chaired by Yasir 'Arafat and attended by Faysal al-Husayni, head of the Palestinian delegation to the peace negotiations.

He said that the aim of these reports was to conceal the truth about the real Israeli obstructionist position in the negotiations and the U.S. position's proximity to the Israeli plan.

'Abd-Rabbuh stressed that the PLO does not accept the formula for so-called Palestinian spheres of influence in the West Bank because that would mean having cantons under Israeli occupation. This is quite contrary to the Palestinian position, which insists on the right of the Palestinian transitional authority to control all areas.

In 'Abd-Rabbuh's view, media reports on a U.S. plan for the creation of three Palestinian spheres of influence in the West Bank are reports about "imaginary plans we never heard of and plans never submitted to us."

The Palestinian official said that the Executive Committee's meeting concentrated on the issue of Jerusalem, which will be a main topic in the 10th round. He pointed out that the Israeli measures isolating Jerusalem constituted a violation of the negotiations' terms of reference, which stated that no party had a right to take measures on the ground that could play a part in determining the final status of Jerusalem.

He said that the meeting also discussed the Israeli joint declaration plan. 'Abd-Rabbuh said: "We do not see that draft as a basis for discussion, and we insist on a declaration of principles that includes practical and tangible measures to mark the start of the withdrawal of the Israeli forces to points to be agreed upon and to enable the Palestinian authority to assume control of all the territories occupied in 1967, as well as agreement on security arrangements that would make it possible for that authority to shoulder its responsibilities. [no end quotation marks as published]"

'Abd-Rabbuh affirmed that these were the main instructions to the Palestinian delegation in the 10th round.

Meanwhile, there is an inclination to enhance coordination and the exchange of information among the Arab delegations, as decided at the recent five-party meeting in Amman.

PLO Sets Out Israeli Troop Deal To Secure Accord

NC1706170993 Paris AFP in English 1541 GMT 17 Jun 93

[Text] Amman, June 17 (AFP)—Palestinian negotiators in Washington will allow Israel to keep some troops in parts of the occupied territories in a bid to secure an accord on self-rule, a PLO official said Thursday [17 June].

The negotiators "received instructions from the PLO to reach a declaration of principles" covering such a military presence "for a limited period," Salih Ra'fat, a Palestine Liberation Organization Central Council member, told AFP.

An Israeli-Palestinian committee was formed at the 10th round of the peace talks, which began in Washington on Tuesday to draft a declaration outlining a five-year interim period of Palestinian self-rule.

The declaration must "unambiguously specify that complete responsibility in the territories will be assumed by the interim Palestinian authority, which should have administrative and military powers also covering internal security," he said.

Such an authority will hold sway "over all the inhabitants of these territories which must include Jerusalem and enjoy economic independence," he said.

He said these Palestinians demands are at odds with Israel's view of autonomy because Israel wants Jewish settlements to remain under its authority and refuses to discuss the status of Jerusalem at this stage.

"The continued isolation of Jerusalem could lead to the failure of the 10th round of bilateral peace negotiations," Ra'fat said, adding that the Israelis were seeking to turn their annexation of the city into a "fait accompli."

Israel sealed off the West Bank and Gaza Strip in late March, preventing Palestinians there from travelling to East Jerusalem.

Palestinians Will Not Retreat on Jerusalem

JN1806091093 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 18 Jun 93 p 19

[By Nabil 'Amr]

[Text] According to reports received by the Palestinian authorities from their negotiating delegation, Jerusalem has become the main point of disagreement between the Palestinian and Israeli sides.

These reports say that the Israeli side refuses to even mention the subject of Jerusalem at the meetings of the Palestinian-Israeli joint committees, which are working on the form and contents of the Palestinian self-rule.

A ranking Palestinian official told AL-DUSTUR that Faysal al-Husayni, the chief Palestinian delegate to the negotiations, is currently holding contacts with the United States in an effort to encourage it to play its role in resolving this essential issue between the Palestinian and Israeli sides, which may foil the 10th round of negotiations and force the Palestinian side to suspend its participation in the round.

This official said: Arab and international contacts are currently being held with the U.S. side so that the Americans will abandon their bias toward Israel and

understand the position of the Palestinian delegation to the peace negotiations, which is facing great opposition among the Palestinians—not only from the Islamic, leftist, and pan-Arab forces, but also from the Palestinian people who suffer from the Israeli siege as well as economic recession.

The Palestinian official said the Palestinian side has informed Russia and the EC states, particularly France, about the bitter situation of the Palestinian delegation to the peace negotiations due to the obstacles Israel creates for the peace process, its continuous violations of Security Council resolutions, particularly Resolutions 242 and 338, and its attempts to annex Jerusalem and isolate it from the rest of the occupied Palestinian territories.

He added that if the Americans fail to meet their duties and pledges, and if they fail to defend the position contained in the letters of invitation to the Madrid conference, the letters of assurances, and President Bush's speech, then the Palestinian delegation will find itself obliged to make a new strong protest by reducing the number of delegates to the minimum possible, and could be forced to withdraw from the negotiations and work for referring the whole question to the Security Council.

The Palestinian official added that the Palestinian leadership will not be lax on Jerusalem—on viewing it as inseparable part of the Arab territories occupied in 1967, on which Security Council Resolution 242 is applicable. The official said that the Palestinians who want peace on the basis of justice and security for all parties will acquaint the world with the real situation through the international organizations.

AL-DUSTUR learned that the Palestinian leadership has told its negotiating delegation that there is no laxity on the subject of Jerusalem.

Abu-Zayyad Links Jerusalem Issue to Closure

TA1706113593 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in Hebrew 0905 GMT 17 Jun 93

[Telephone interview with Ziyad Abu-Zayyad, adviser to the Palestinian peace delegation, by Tzvi Lidar—live]

[Text] [Lidar] We have a lot of questions to put to you. People used to say that the Palestinians are experts at always shooting themselves in the foot. The impression is that raising the Jerusalem issue at this time is precisely that. It seems that you want to derail the negotiations. Why are you raising this issue now?

[Abu-Zayyad] The saying that we shoot ourselves in the foot is racist, and I refuse to listen to it.

[Lidar] Racist?

[Abu-Zayyad] We are not backward.

[Lidar] God forbid.

[Abu-Zayyad] We do not harm ourselves.

[Lidar] If that is the impression you received, I apologize; I did not mean that you are backward.

[Abu-Zayyad] Ask what you want to ask straight and to the point.

[Lidar] The question is: Why are you now raising the Jerusalem issue, knowing full well that it will blow up the negotiations at this stage?

[Abu-Zayyad] The Jerusalem issue was raised by those who imposed the closure on East Jerusalem by banning Arabs from the occupied territories from entering East Jerusalem, from reaching the holy sites, and from conducting academic and public life in East Jerusalem. To my regret, it is the Israeli Government that put Jerusalem on the agenda of the talks. We agreed that Jerusalem is a very sensitive problem and that at this time we should deal with less acute, less complex problems. That is how we approached the negotiating table, but the actions of the Israeli Government, especially the closure on East Jerusalem, forced Jerusalem onto the agenda.

[Lidar] But it must be clear to you that there is a difference between the demand to lift the closure and the demand for a division of sovereignty over Jerusalem.

[Abu-Zayyad] We appealed many times, at all levels and through all channels, to lift the closure and not to turn it into a political problem. The impression at present is that the Israeli Government is trying to decide on a certain political status for East Jerusalem prior to the start of negotiations on the city. We have made it abundantly clear that we demand that the closure on East Jerusalem be lifted and that we are not talking about politics and political status but simply about the daily life of the Palestinians.

[Lidar] But now you are talking about the political status.

[Abu-Zayyad] We are now talking about the political status because we see the building campaign in the settlements and what is called Greater Jerusalem, which makes up over 18 percent of the entire territory of the West Bank, and we see the political closure on East Jerusalem. Therefore, we believe we have to discuss Jerusalem and include Jerusalem in the document of principles we are discussing with Israel. If the Israeli Government wants to deflect the intensity of the dispute, it can lift the closure on East Jerusalem and create an atmosphere of trust, with neither side trying to impose things on the other without negotiations.

[Lidar] In other words, if the closure is lifted you will remove the demand to discuss the status of Jerusalem in the negotiations at this time? Is that what you are saying?

[Abu-Zayyad] In my view, what has forced Jerusalem onto the agenda of the negotiations on the document of principles is the continued expansion of the settlements around Jerusalem and what is called Greater Jerusalem, as well as the ongoing closure of East Jerusalem. A

positive move in both these directions will greatly ease the situation and help discuss more relevant issues in a businesslike way.

[Lidar] And if not, are you prepared to pay the price for derailing the negotiations and the repercussions that will follow?

[Abu-Zayyad] We are not setting down any precondition, we are not threatening, and we are not saying that if you do not do this, we will not do that. We are in the midst of a political process. We are talking, we are negotiating, and we will continue to negotiate without threats or preconditions.

[Lidar] But this is the impression received from Washington.

[Abu-Zayyad] I have just been on the phone with Washington.

[Lidar] And they say there are no threats or preconditions?

[Abu-Zayyad] That is correct.

[Lidar] So, if you have just been in touch with Washington, perhaps you can tell us what is happening inside the delegation? Why did Haydar 'Abd-al-Shafi leave the talks after the first session and fly out of Washington?

[Abu-Zayyad] 'Abd-al-Shafi had a commitment he made more than six weeks ago to meet with a British minister in London. I do not recall if the meeting was held yesterday or today, but he did have a meeting. He went to London because of a prior commitment, and it had nothing to do with the negotiations. This does not mean that Haydar will not return to Washington when he completes his visit to London. He might make other visits, but he will return to Washington and continue to head the delegation.

[Lidar] In other words, this is not an expression of a rift or of differences inside your delegation?

[Abu-Zayyad] Not at all. We do not have any internal disputes. It is possible, however, that if the negotiations continue to remain barren, he might prefer to send his deputy. He will remain in Washington, however, and continue to follow the negotiations, and if there is a need for him to enter the conference room, he will immediately do so.

[Lidar] So you are saying that the delegation is united. What about relations between the delegation and PLO-Tunis? We know that al-Husayni arrived in Washington several days late and that there are reports that he was even under some sort of house arrest by Yasser 'Arafat, who took away his passport.

[Abu-Zayyad] Faysal was in the Gulf trying to recruit funds for the public institutions in the occupied territories. The PLO also has financial problems. There are

many institutions—hospitals, universities, public institutions—in the West Bank that used to receive money and have not received anything since the start of the year. Faysal and Mahmud 'Abbas were in several Gulf states trying to solicit funds for the institutions and assure the continuation of services to our people in the territories.

[Lidar] Then there are no differences of opinion with 'Arafat?

[Abu-Zayyad] Yasir 'Arafat will continue to be the PLO chairman. He is the PLO leader, he was elected by the Palestine National Council, and he will continue to be the leader. He bears responsibility for all decisions. If 'Arafat and the Executive Committee decide something, the delegation implements it.

[Lidar] And you accept everything he says?

[Abu-Zayyad] We accept everything the leadership decides. It is not a one-man leadership; we have a collective leadership. We have an Executive Committee [last two words in English], a Central Committee, and all our democratic institutions. We discuss things in a very democratic way. There was a conference in Jordan 10 days ago in which some 40 people, including 'Arafat, the Executive Committee, and representatives from all PLO factions and from the territories, including myself, participated. It was decided there to dispatch a small group to Washington for preliminary talks.

Nusaybah on Israel's 'Territorial Greed'

TA1706133793 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 17 Jun 93 p B1

[Article by Sari Nusaybah, head of the political committees in the territories: "If Israel Wants Peace"]

[Text] Although the Madrid conference was convened on the basis of principles and rules of participation that were not ideally conducive for progress in the Israeli-Arab negotiations, a unique window was opened to a different future, one in which all the peoples of the region should be able to live in peace and prosperity. The Palestinian people extended their hand toward a historical enemy sincerely, with goodwill, and with the clear knowledge that, if an accord is achieved, they may have to cede their basic rights in Palestine. Yet they did it in order to turn over a new leaf in the relationship between the two nations.

Led by the right-wing Likud, Israel sought to take advantage of the negotiations launched in Madrid to attain an arrangement detrimental to Palestinian rights. This line was inspired by a combination of territorial greed and pugnacious arrogance. After the last elections, some of us hoped for the emergence of a new coalition guided by the principle of territories for peace and composed of elements acknowledging the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and the need to negotiate with the PLO.

Unfortunately, our experience in negotiating with the new coalition has reinforced doubts concerning Israel's ability and the seriousness of its intention to bring about the much-desired peace. Although Israel is aware of the importance of the crossroads we are facing, it still pursues a policy of arrogance and territorial greed. It resorts to haggling methods customary in commerce, without giving thought to the fact that we are on the brink of an endeavor that will affect the next generations, for better or for worse.

Those who conduct the negotiations on the Israeli side should be reminded at this difficult period that the Palestinian negotiators' maneuvering space is narrow, which will surely affect the future of the talks. This awareness is crucial if we are to avoid deluding others and ourselves, as delusion is liable to generate despair and deepen the abyss separating the two sides.

A. Israel is creating new facts in the territories, particularly in East Jerusalem, in a design to remove East Jerusalem de facto from the land-for-peace equation, thwarting the possibility of peace in Palestine. No Palestinian will tolerate an agreement that excludes the issue of sovereignty in Jerusalem. The Israeli aspiration to achieve simultaneous peace and sovereignty in Jerusalem is an illusion, and any attempt to accomplish it will sabotage the entire political process.

B. The negotiations on the transitional period or autonomy must be regarded as a bridge. If the peace process is to be successful, this bridge should eventually lead to the termination of occupation. For that reason, the agreement on the transitional period must ensure the implementation of a plan comprising a time table for the termination of both the administrative and military aspects of the occupation. Any attempt to reach an agreement on the transitional period preventing the future establishment of a Palestinian state, the resolution of the refugee problem, and the implementation of the right of return will sooner or later derail the peace process.

C. Israel is mistaken if it assumes that the pressure it has been applying, and even intensifying, will force the Palestinians to accept the arrangement that Israel has been seeking because we have no other choice. An analysis of this approach may, in the end, lead us to the conclusion that a situation of no peace and no negotiations is preferable to the talks and their consequences because annexation and equal rights are preferable to meaningless self-government in parts of the occupied territories.

D. The Palestinian issue is the crux of the Middle East problem. Israel will be unable to normalize its relations with the Arab world unless the Palestinian problem is settled to the satisfaction of the Palestinian people.

E. It is time Israel realized that direct negotiations with the PLO are preferable to indirect contacts and that they are a strategic necessity on which the much-desired full solution hinges.

Therefore, after 18 months of negotiations, I am appealing to Israel to take a serious approach to the peace process, to reassess its stance, and to decide whether it wants to take advantage of this moment of opportunity, realizing that it will not be offered again.

Some of the possible steps:

- The Israeli delegation should submit a plan with a timetable for military withdrawal, which will be implemented immediately after the agreement on the transition period is signed. This pertains mainly to the Army's withdrawal from all populated areas.
- The Israeli delegation should submit a plan with a timetable for a sweeping administrative withdrawal, to be used as a basis in the negotiations over details pertaining to the Palestinian transitional rule.
- The Civil Administration should terminate all activities dealing with plans for the occupied territories, including master land-use plans and so forth, since these activities will lie within the powers of the Palestinian authority as soon as the territories are handed over to it.
- The government should stop all activities aimed at changing the situation in the occupied territories, such as settlement activities, particularly in Jerusalem, and the separation of Jerusalem from the rest of the West Bank.
- Any activities in the territories, which are designed to generate trust in the seriousness of Israel's intention to reach a solution, should be continued. Israel should shut down prisons situated on its territory and free prisoners, particularly chronically ill and longtime prisoners (for instance, Salim al-Zari'i); a continuous plan for the group-after-group return of deportees should be implemented; all those who inhabited the territories in June 1967 should be ensured the right to live there; and all family reunion requests should be granted.

It could be said that all these are unilateral concessions, that they do not guarantee results, and that they do not contain an indication of reciprocal steps to be taken by the Palestinians. The answer is that these Israeli moves are minor compared with the burden of occupation. If Israel has resolved to put an end to occupation, the road to that goal is obvious. As for us, we are taking action toward the establishment of truly genuine peace.

[An identical item appears under Sari Nusaybah's byline in Jerusalem AL-QUDS in Arabic on 17 June, pages 9 and 15, with the headline "A Letter to Rabin."]

Deportees March To Protest 6th Month of Expulsion

NC1706132193 Shanayh Voice of the Mountain in Arabic 1130 GMT 17 Jun 93

[Report by VOM correspondent Suhayl Abu-Fa'ur from Marj al-Zuhur]

[Text] Marking the passage of six months since they were expelled from their land, the Palestinian deportees staged a march of grief and silence today protesting the silent Arab position, that is represented by the ignoring of the deportees case.

The march took off from the camp at 0930 toward Zummarayya with a placard at the front addressed to the Arab League, which said: The deportees' cause is the cause of all Arabs. Where are you, Arab League? Another placard addressed to the Palestinian negotiating delegation read: The delegation negotiates while the enemy kills, destroys, and expels.

The deportees carried black flags to express their sadness. The march stopped at the place where the deportees had buried the credibility of the Security Council.

Deportees' spokesman 'Abd-al-'Aziz al-Rantisi delivered a speech, addressing a message to the Arab League that addressed the deportation and the suffering of the deportees. He said the deportation is the worst measure and that Lebanon took the brunt of this measure because the deportation violated Lebanon's sovereignty and dignity. What is the Arab League's stand on this, he asked.

He spoke about Resolution 799, the U.S.-Israeli deal, the ongoing negotiations, and the Israeli practices in the occupied land. He said: Israel announced two weeks ago that the cell which killed an Israeli soldier, which was used as a pretext for the deportation, has no connection with the deportees. We hoped that our case would be raised once more, but our hopes were dashed.

Al-Rantisi added in his message: Six months have passed since the issuance of a (?resolution) calling for collective, immediate, and safe repatriation. Nothing has changed, and we are still waiting. Aren't we entitled after all this to say to the Arabs that we are Arabs, to say to the Muslims that we are Muslims, to tell the world that we are human beings, and to ask the Arab League whom they are defending and to whom they are loyal.

The deportees also addressed another message to the Vienna Human Rights Conference, referring to the deportation crime's inhuman violations because it was a collective punishment without trial, and is rejected by international norms and laws. The message noted that the deportees are staying in a territory over which no country has sovereignty and that the deportees are threatened by many dangers, such as snakes, scorpions, diseases, and mines in the camp's vicinity, some of which had exploded.

The message indicated that the deportation violated Lebanon's sovereignty over its land, and it recalled human rights violations in the occupied territories. The message asked the conferees to demand the return of the deportees and incriminate and condemn Israel.

The deportees headed back to camp before noon.

New Supreme Islamic Council Chairman Chosen

TA1706175193 Jerusalem AL-QUDS in Arabic 17 Jun 93 pp 1, 10

[Excerpt] Jerusalem—The elections for chairman of the Supreme Islamic Council, held yesterday at the al-Aqsa Mosque, were won by Hasan Tahbub, who replaces the late Shaykh Sa'd-al-Din al-'Alami.

Three candidates competed for this post: Muhammad As'ad al-Imam al-Husayni, 'Ali al-Taziz, and Hasan Tahbub, who gained the majority of votes.

These were the first elections for the Supreme Islamic Council since 1967. The Council, which is the highest Islamic body in the occupied territories, is comprised of Islamic courts judges, heads of Islamic institutions, and Awqaf directors. [passage omitted]

Algeria

Security Forces Free Hostages, Kill 'Terrorists'

LD1706222193 Algiers Radio Algiers Network in French 2130 GMT 17 Jun 93

[Text] Public order: Three terrorists were killed, and two others were injured at Saida. The operation enabled the recovery of three Israeli-made Uzi submachine guns, as well as a significant amount of ammunition. The police add that it took almost 24 hours to overcome this group, which had taken refuge in a home in the El Nasr estate in Saida. The five terrorists had taken hostage an old couple, 80 and 75 years old. They have been freed and are unharmed.

Judicial Council Imposes Death Sentence in Absentia

LD1606222893 Algiers Radio Algiers Network in Arabic 2200 GMT 16 Jun 93

[Text] The Constantine Judicial Council today issued a death sentence in absentia on Ben Mihed Khodeir, also known as Imam Mis'ab. The council also issued prison sentences ranging from three to 20 years on (Marouani Mohamed Salah), (Seghiri Abdelhak), (Shelouk Has-naoui), and (Khelali Mahmoud) and deprived them of their civil rights for two years. The council also imposed a fine of 10,000 to 20,000 dinars on charges of forming an armed group and belonging to a terrorist group and violating the state's security.

Ali Kafi Addresses Martyrs' Sons Organization

LD1706225493 Algiers ENTV Television Network in Arabic 1900 GMT 17 Jun 93

[Speech by Ali Kafi, chairman of the Higher State Council at the fourth national congress of the Martyrs' Sons Organization in Algiers on 17 June—recorded]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] Your organization is not one that makes demands or claim rights; it is an organization that has a mission, duties, and responsibility. Conviction in this fact realizes the success of the organization and embodies its credibility.

Carrying out this responsibility and fulfilling its mission demands first and foremost the unity of the martyrs' sons. We neither agree nor accept the division and the dispersal of the sons of the martyrs [applause] under any slogan or pretext. Irrespective of the circumstances, of the objective, or of other difficulties, it is inevitable that you should realize unity and discuss your issues deeply and with insight, objectivity, and logic, away from one-upmanship, organizational manipulation, and vile maneuvers that are trying to disperse the ranks of the sons of the martyrs and the youth of Algeria. The organization should be kept away from circumstantial political exploitation [applause] and fighting among the parties.

And the organization should constantly work within a national strategy in the interest of the nation. The sons of the martyrs and youth today should not repeat the mistakes of past generations. Instead, they should work to correct these mistakes with determination and strictness and with full calmness. The sons of the martyrs are not only asked to carry the trust of the message; they should renew its content as well, and constantly enrich it through the nation's experience.

When I call on you to unite, I indeed call on all the sons and daughters of Algeria, all young people, to unite. The unity of youth does not mean seclusion, immobility, or organizational monopoly. It means deep and solid unity within the framework of the vitality of renewal, future aspirations, and youth innovation.

Our youth should get used to debate and dialogue, and to accepting the views of others. They should sow among themselves the spirit of forgiveness and resist violence, and their work should always be characterized by the civilized and democratic spirit.

I call on you to unite because there are various evil forces that mislead youth through fallacies, push them toward conflict, quarrels, and self-destruction, and draw them into mazes.

We must all be on guard against this danger and resist it. We must resist the despair and despondency that these forces want to sow in our youth. The Higher State Council [HSC] is managing an acute crisis that has resulted from many accumulations and mistakes. The crisis threatens the methods and exercise of government, the running of the country, and the leading of society. The HSC is determined to struggle to overcome the crisis by uprooting terrorism from the country, restoring stability to society and tranquillity to the citizen, and paving the way toward stability and the development of the country for the new generations.

We realize that the problems facing youth are the problems of Algerian society as a whole and that to deal with the thorny issues that face the country and find solutions to them is to deal with the problems that face youth. The crisis that faces the country today touches youth in the heart, and it is an illusion to believe that we will find dramatic solutions to the problems of youth unless calm and tranquillity returns to the country.

Young people must realize this and help with its creative energies to achieve this objective. The basic strategy of the HSC is to draw up a sound design for the country that takes into consideration the new international realities and secures Algeria's future in the light of those realities. It also takes into consideration the profound changes that have taken place in Algerian society and the aspirations of its youth for a new Algeria, in which there is development, security, democracy, and dignity.

This is what we mean by the national renewal project, which youth must help draw up, develop, defend, and realize in the field. This means at the same the handing

over of authority to the new generation [applause] and involving youth in leading and running the country in a tangible way.

At the same time, we must give new dynamism to the development of society and to the exercise and methods of government.

On this occasion, I call on Algerian youth to enlist and to organize for the formation of a wide youth rally, in which ideas converge, mature, and revolve around the national renewal project. We can then rid the country of outmoded and fanatical ideas, and wrong practices. We can then purge the country dramatically of deadly plagues such as corruption, nepotism, regionalism, and bureaucracy. [applause] [passage omitted]

Egypt

Al-Qadhdhafi Calls Mubarak To Exchange Views

NC1706181893 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1735 GMT
17 Jun 93

[Text] Cairo, 17 Jun (MENA)—Libyan revolution leader Colonel Mu'amar al-Qadhdhafi telephoned President Husni Mubarak this evening. They exchanged views on issues that concern both countries within the Arab-African framework. President Mubarak telephoned brother Col. al-Qadhdhafi yesterday evening.

OAU Official Arrives for Meetings, Makes Statement

NC1706191393 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1654 GMT
17 Jun 93

[Excerpt] Cairo, 17 Jun (MENA)—OAU Secretary General Salim Ahmad Salim arrived in Cairo this evening to participate in the meetings of the African Liberation Committee and those of the OAU foreign ministers.

In an arrival statement, Salim said the African summit assumes great importance because it convenes at a critical time, when African countries face several problems. He said the summit will provide an opportunity to find solutions to these problems and to establish concerted African efforts. [passage omitted]

Prosecutors Interrogate Muslim Brotherhood Members

NC1806082193 Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 12 Jun 93
p 1

[Text] The interrogations of 43 Muslim Brotherhood defendants currently being conducted by the Higher State Security Prosecution Office have revealed evidence and documents that the volume of funds and the budget earmarked to spend on members of the international organization of the Muslim Brotherhood in Egypt is equal to the budgets of major companies. This information was saved on computer diskettes found in the drawers of the defendants' private offices. The Prosecutor's Office

ordered that the names of the defendants be placed on the list of people who are banned from leaving the country.

A judicial source told AL-AHRAM correspondent Ahmad Musa that the investigation department has important documents and minutes of meetings held by the members of the Muslim Brotherhood international organization's consultative council in several countries—Turkey, Switzerland, and Germany. The organization's consultative council comprises 12 members, including four representing the Muslim Brotherhood, which is officially banned in Egypt. The investigation department also found written papers defining plans and goals to influence public opinion in Egypt.

The investigation, which is being conducted under attorney 'Abd-al-Majid Mahmud and public attorney Muhsin Mabruk indicated that Muslim Brotherhood cadres are implicated in the Salsabil case. Among these are Muhammad Ibrahim 'Abd-al-Fattah, who was previously jailed in previous cases involving the Muslim Brotherhood. There are also leading Muslim Brotherhood figures in Cairo, Alexandria, Suhaj, and al-Sharqiyah who are accused in the case, which is being investigated by a team made up of Hisham Hammudah, Higher State Security Prosecution chief Usamah Qandil, and Prosecution Office deputies Hisham Badawi, 'Abd-al-Mun'im al-Halawani, and 'Umar Faruq. The papers on the case include other names of people both inside and outside Egypt who took part in actions that violate the state's public order.

Interior Minister al-Alfi Receives Mufti Tantawi

NC1706210193 Cairo Arab Republic of Egypt Radio
Network in Arabic 1400 GMT 17 Jun 93

[Text] Interior Minister Hasan al-Alfi received the mufti of the Republic, Dr. Muhammad Sayyid Tantawi, today. Tantawi said Islam is a tolerant peaceful religion based on wisdom and setting a good example. It upholds moderation in beliefs and life. He said tolerant Islam rejects the killing of innocent people and the terrifying of citizens. Attacks on innocent people harm Islam and the Muslims.

Al-Alfi said terrorist groups are illegitimate bands of saboteurs seeking to undermine society and the economy. He stressed that the security services will firmly confront them without leniency. He indicated the need for all the state's organs to cooperate in this confrontation. He said the security plan aims to achieve security, safety, and stability for Egyptian citizens.

Daily Criticizes Somalia Action, Bosnia Inaction

NC1706210993 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2035 GMT
17 Jun 93

[Text] Cairo, 17 Jun (MENA)—The newspaper AL-AHRAM has described events in Bosnia-Herzegovina as a crime against humanity, a mark of disgrace for the so-called new world order, and a black spot on the record of the Security Council and its credibility in handling all parties by the same standard. In its Friday [18 June] issue,

the paper says the recent events in Somalia removed the last shred of this alleged credibility. The paper says events raise many questions about the credibility of the ideas the new world order preaches. It also raises questions about the extent of the Security Council's independence in adopting its resolutions and measures, which must stem from international legitimacy's charter.

AL-AHRAM expresses its surprise and amazement at the international legitimacy that allows the slaughter of the Bosnian people and the violation of its women's honor, despite several Security Council resolutions that no one cares to implement or even use to threaten the Serbs to stop the ugliest crime against international legitimacy and human rights.

Mauritania

Premier on Democratic Process, Economy, Stability

AB1806110193 Nouakchott ORTM Radio in French
1930 GMT 15 Jun 93

[Excerpts] In Vienna, where he is leading the Mauritanian delegation to the second UN world conference on human rights, Prime Minister Sidi Mohamed Ould Boubaker held discussions with the crown prince of Jordan, Hassan Bin-Talal. Their discussions were on bilateral cooperation between Mauritania and Jordan and ways of strengthening them. The same theme was at the center of the discussions the prime minister held on 15 June with the Gambian head of state, Sir Dawda Kairaba Jawara. Present at this audience were Mauritania's UN representative, Mohamedou Ould Mohamed Mahmoud, and the prime minister's permanent undersecretary, Mohamed Oumar.

One may recall that Mauritania was elected vice president of the conference bureau that he addressed. He spoke about the development of human rights and the progress made in this respect. Sidi Mohamed Ould Boubaker recalled the successful completion of the democratic process in Mauritania in stability and responsibility. Here is a report on the speech by Hassan Gueye:

[Begin recording] The prime minister first spoke about the important progress that has been made in respect of human rights since the World War II, notably at the normative level. That was seen in the adoption of more than 50 statements and conventions, the creation of a human rights body, and the signing of numerous international pacts. [passage omitted]

Touching on democratic change in developing countries, Sidi Mohamed Ould Boubaker noted that in all these countries are involved in building societies of freedom and equality with no economic foundation. We therefore run a great risk of seeing the jeopardization of the fragile gains of these states, namely their most fundamental gain—stability. We must not be mistaken, however, the prime minister warned. Indeed, the strengthening of the

structures and bases of a state that subscribes to the rule of law are the most solid guarantees for the promotion and respect of human rights.

On the democratic process in Mauritania, Sidi Mohamed Ould Boubaker said it took place in conditions of total freedom and without violence. It also took place in stability and respect for the rule of law. Today, Mauritania is a full-fledged democratic state, he explained, without any political prisoners, and where there are more than 15 political parties and 15 press publications, as well as a very large number of civil associations. In fact, he remarked, the democratic process in Mauritania underwent a long preparatory phase that began in 1986 with the election of municipal council members in the urban areas, the elaboration of a crash mass education program, and the setting up of a special structure responsible for the training of women. All these initiatives are aimed at involving the people in decision making, and giving them the opportunity to learn the fundamental rules of pluralism. Therefore, although the problems facing all people are similar, it is up to—and this is Mauritania's message—to each people to search for their own solutions by taking their own constraints and geniuses into account. That is the way to achieve democracy.

On the economy, Sidi Mohamed Ould Boubaker stressed that the ongoing political development is important, but it will have a chance to succeed only if it is accompanied by decisive economic results. The crisis is worsening from day to day, he remarked, and it is women and children that suffer most. It is not because we lack resources, the prime minister said. He suggested that the resources created by disarmament should be mobilized and put at the service of development. [passage omitted]

The Islamic Republic of Mauritania, whose motto is honor, brotherhood, and justice and where solidarity is a preached value and freedom of expression a firm tradition, will leave no stone unturned to continue at home, at the United Nations, and elsewhere to strive for the promotion of the distinguished objective of this august conference and the achievement of the important results that it will necessarily achieve, the prime minister concluded. [end recording]

Morocco

Kuwait's Foreign Minister Arrives for Talks

LD1606202093 Rabat Moroccan Kingdom Radio
Network in Arabic 1600 GMT 16 Jun 93

[Excerpt] Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah, Kuwait's first deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, has arrived in Morocco.

On the issues of Morocco's mediation to restore Arab unity and the clearing of the outstanding problems between Kuwait and Iraq and the aim of this visit, the Kuwaiti official said:

[Begin al-Sabah recording] First, I would like to record with all due respect and appreciation the moves by His Majesty King Hassan in the direction that I have mentioned. At the same time, his majesty the king's constant initiatives concerning the reunification of the Arab nation are nothing new.

We have to acknowledge that the situation existing among the Arab countries is not an easy one, but his majesty the king has always been accustomed to undertaking difficult tasks. We wish his majesty the king all success in his aspirations in this action.

As for my visit here, it concerns a reply from his highness [the amir of Kuwait] to his brother His Majesty King Hassan concerning a letter conveyed to him by adviser Abdelhadi Boutaleb. This concerns what his majesty the king said and what Abdelhadi Boutaleb did during his visit to Baghdad on this specific subject. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Iraqi Envoy Praises King's Role in Overcoming Differences

LD1706181793 Rabat MAP in Arabic 1615 GMT 17 Jun 93

[Text] Rabat, 17 Jun—Dr. Nadim Ahmad al-Yasin, Iraq's ambassador to Morocco, has praised King Hassan II's role in cleansing the Arab air, and stressed that the Moroccan King is qualified to play a positive role in that sphere on the basis of his strong relations with all the Arab parties.

In an exclusive statement to the government newspaper ANBAA, published today, the Iraqi ambassador said that the Moroccan monarch's policy is clear, that he is one of the advocates of solidarity and overcoming differences, and that he is making great efforts to achieve these objectives.

Dr. Nadim al-Yasin said that Iraq's aim is to achieve solidarity and that his country supports any constructive and positive effort to achieve Arab solidarity and reconciliation. He said that Iraq has a special perception of

Morocco and its monarch, King Hassan II, that is filled with respect and appreciation.

Sudan

Factions Accuse Each Other of Cease-Fire Violations

AB1706164093 Paris AFP in English 1615 GMT 17 Jun 93

[Excerpt] Nairobi, June 17 (AFP) - Sudan's warring factions accused one another on Thursday [17 June] of violating a demilitarization agreement signed here on May 28 with the help of American Ambassador to Sudan Donald Petterson.

In a statement issued here Wednesday night, John Garang's Sudanese People's Liberation Army (SPLA) mainstream faction accused the SPLA-United faction of Riak Mashar's forces of advancing towards Duk Faiwil and Kongor on Wednesday morning in flagrant violation of the agreement.

"This is a clear indication that Riak Mashar and his Nasir grouping accepted the demilitarized zone of Kongor, Wa'th and Ayod to give themselves a breathing space and to regroup," Garang's statement charged. The statement also accused Riak Mashar's faction of colluding with the military regime in Khartoum in the violation of the ceasefire.

"It is interesting to note that Riak Mashar chose to break the agreement, particularly at the time the National Islamic Front (NIF) government in Khartoum announced its rejection of the idea of creating demilitarized areas in southern Sudan," the statement said.

But in a counter statement released here Wednesday, SPLA-United accused Garang's faction of violating the ceasefire "by attacking Yuai Relief Centre and killing innocent civilians," but did not give details. "The attack on Yuai is a flagrant violation of the agreement that was to serve as a foundation stone for peace and stability in the area," the statement said. [passage omitted]

Kuwait**Papers View Debate Over Restoring Ties With Yemen***LD1706140593 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1030 GMT 17 Jun 93*

[Text] Kuwait, 17 Jun, (KUNA)—Two Kuwaiti newspapers here today expressed in their editorials different opinions toward the call for restoring relations with some of the adversary states which adopted a biased stance in favor of the Iraqi regime during its invasion and occupation of Kuwait. The two newspapers based themselves on certain foundations.

AL-ANBA' wondered about the stand of the Yemeni president, who said in an interview published yesterday by AL-SIYASAH newspaper, that Kuwait has misunderstood Yemen's position, a matter that led Yemen to deduce that it had done Yemen an injustice. The newspaper pointed out that the Yemeni stances in all the UN resolutions after the Kuwaiti crisis "were in the main, against us, and neutral in the rest." The newspaper expressed surprise for not receiving any Yemeni apology to Kuwait or an admission of error between the lines of that interview.

AL-ANBA' rejected the principle of pardoning what has come out of Yemen in the past and called for "adopting clear stances toward the states and peoples as their stances were clear against us." The newspaper repeated the Yemeni president's remark that "interests, and not friendships and feelings, must govern relations between the states," affirming that "there are no interests and nothing good for Kuwait and its people with the states and peoples of the land of narcolepsy."

As for AL-SIYASAH newspaper, it called on the "politicians and decisionmakers to formulate a stance in which they determine where our interests lie," pointing out that "should this interest require the relationship with Yemen to remain severed and faraway, then let these relations remain severed and let it remain faraway ... but if this interest requires us to meet with it, then we

should meet." It added that "the issue of the meeting or the rupture is a stance decided by the politicians and decisionmakers."

The newspaper said the single remaining issue is "to look where our interests and those of our brothers and allies lie," pointing out that "in politics, there are no permanent friendships and no permanent enmities, but there are permanent interests."

Saudi Arabia**Member of Outlawed Human Rights Group Arrested***NC1706165893 Paris AFP in English 1551 GMT 17 Jun 93*

[Text] Nicosia, June 17 (AFP)—Saudi Arabia has arrested a second member of a human rights group it outlawed after the group formed last month, the Liberty organization reported Thursday [17 June].

The member of the Committee for the Defense of Legitimate Rights (CDLR), 'Abdallah al-Hamid, was arrested in Riyadh on Tuesday by Saudi security forces, the London-based Liberty said in a statement received in Nicosia.

They raided Hamid's apartment "searching his private library and seizing books and documents," said the organization which specializes in human rights in Muslim countries.

Liberty said it knew nothing of Hamid's fate.

Saudi authorities last month arrested CDLR spokesman Muhammad al-Mas'ari, also a founding member of the group. He has been imprisoned since May 15. According to Liberty, Saudi authorities have refused to let his wife and parents see or contact him since his arrest.

Saudi authorities outlawed the CDLR's activities a few days after its creation was announced, saying such a group was unnecessary in a country protected by Islamic law.

Its seven founding members—two university professors, two lawyers and a civil servant—lost their jobs.

Saddam, 'Udayy Speak at Media Leaders Meeting

JN1706170093 Baghdad Republic of Iraq Radio
Network in Arabic 1700 GMT 16 Jun 93

["Recording of proceedings" of meeting of President Saddam Husayn with 'Udayy Saddam Husayn, president of the Iraqi Journalists Association, members of the association's council, and leaders of media organizations in Baghdad on 15 June]

[Excerpts] [Saddam] [passage indistinct] journalists and the press on your anniversary. May this occasion bring you good and continued loftiness, and may God reward you for serving your people, truth, and humanity. [applause]

['Udayy] Mr. Leader President, on behalf of the brothers in the association [words indistinct] Your Excellency. It is a great honor for us to meet with you. This meeting was preceded last year by another gesture from Your Excellency, that of improving the living conditions of the journalists and guaranteeing their rights. Last year, too, you directly congratulated us on the 124th anniversary of the press. You are the master of the press, specifically the master of the democratic press. All the things we practice in our daily lives we have learned from Your Excellency. The attention you give to the press is reflected in your daily follow-up of the publication of the newspapers and the directives you give to all the ministries and state departments on how important it is to remain committed to objective criticism and the need to follow up on the citizens' complaints and those published in the newspapers. Our press is unique—all the journalists know this—in that we are the only state where we have no censor representing the state in the newspapers. By censor, we mean an official censor who is appointed by the state. This exists even in the press of the Western world, which calls itself the free press. We have always been our own censors, in addition to the principles Your Excellency has upheld, the principles on which we were brought up within the party, and the principles of family upbringing of each one of us.

It is difficult to speak in your presence, even if the speaker is your eldest son. I conclude by asking God almighty to give you lasting health, and long life. If you permit, I give the floor to Dr. Sabah [Yasin]. Perhaps he will come to my assistance. Happy anniversary. [passage omitted]

[Saddam] The media encompass life. We can say that the media are a specialization in one of life's aspects, the same as the specialization in the field of medicine, civil engineering, architecture, or any other field. The media man should have general knowledge, not in the technical sense of the word of how to give prominence to a report, or what to publish under banner headlines, or in this or that page. We read your papers, and we see that there are banner headlines, and that there is page one and page two, etc. What I mean by knowledge is general knowledge; how to understand life in a manner that enables the

media man to contribute to the formation of the individual and to reveal the facts as they are. Truth is not found in a book that is on a shelf where the media man who specializes in this or that technical aspect can locate it. Truth exists in all walks of life whether in something which exists before our eyes, or in something that is expected, or can be deduced at other times. From this premise, when the media man becomes involved with information, or when he—like many of your colleagues present here who are working in the media—graduates from a specialized information institution, he will practically be compelled to morally, professionally, and ideologically tackle all aspects of life. His main task is not to produce something or to carry out a specific task in the sphere of construction but to be open to life. The most important thing in life is its practical aspect. Therefore, he should first be well informed about the practical aspect of any topic about which he wants to write. If he has no prior information about the topic, then he should acquire such information.

The journalist who wants to write about the poor should live with the poor and experience their way of life. He should not only pay them a visit. If he is not poor, he should live with them to become acquainted with their suffering in a manner that enables him when he tackles any of their causes to be more precise and more faithful in his reporting. When he writes about fighting, he should experience fighting. When he writes about the lives of the fighters, he should live with them. When he speaks about the circumstances artists of a certain class experience, he should get close to them to the point where he can listen to their heartbeats if he wants his writings to be humane, close to the heart, and faithful to their way of thinking.

Therefore, the more we know about life, and the more we read, listen, and see what is around us, the more we become capable of faithfully tackling it through the media. We will then be able to tackle life in a comprehensive and accurate manner.

When we decide to write about a topic, we should live this topic before we start writing about it. To live the topic does not mean at that moment only. A person can experience many things in his life but when he wants to write about one of these topics, he should live this topic and should interact emotionally and intellectually with it. He must ask himself several questions. Why is he writing about this topic? What does he want to achieve from this topic? After reading an article from top to bottom, a person should be able to decide whether the writer has succeeded in conveying his viewpoint. The writer should lead the reader. Therefore, he should explain facts that will lead the reader to the goal he wants to achieve. If he does not do so, he would have achieved nothing, even though the article is written in idiomatic language. Technically speaking, if we start an article with the first line, we should end it with a period. The one who reads the article should ultimately say this is what the writer wants to say. He should be with or against what the writer says. Also, the reader should give himself

the opportunity to study whether to support or oppose the idea that the writer has submitted. If at the end of the article, the reader still wonders whether he supports the writer in what he says, whether he adopts a neutral stand, or is against him, then this means that the writer is not that good.

The writer often begins his article by speaking about other topics that lead to what he wants to say. The writer resorts to these topics as background on which he bases his arguments to press his point, that is to have the reader support this specific article and not anything else. This is so because the aim is to influence those who read the article, or the person who watches this or that film, or those who look at this or that caricature.

If an author attaches to all topics he cites the same importance he attaches to the particular topic about which he seeks to convince readers, this author will fail, because he will have confused the readers. If, for example, he writes a historic background, the readers will focus on this background. If he writes on a social topic in order to achieve an idea after trying to convince the readers, he will find out that the readers are preoccupied with the social content of that article.

Therefore, there should be a review of backgrounds, which is an exciting experience and a general knowledge. However, an author should present his article in such a way as not to forget the objective of his article, book, movie, or play. If, for example, an author wants to make people laugh, he can do so and present certain matters which are not the objective. The objective can thus be a comic movie to amuse people according to a scenario made in a certain phase and under certain circumstances.

In this particular phase, we should explain everything we write, broadcast on television, and announce on radio. We should also answer ourselves without asking anyone. In other words, we should not, for example, ask the chief editor what to write. This is not the matter in question. You can write according to your conviction and wishes. You can also ask yourself and answer yourself. If you have an objective, you can ask yourself if this method will achieve an objective. If your answer is yes, you can proceed, relying on God. You should ask yourself once, twice, and three times. However, you should not present an article which is only technically written in a correct and eloquent language but not intended to technically improve the taste of writing. If you, however, have this intention only, this will be all right.

We should pay attention to life and realize that life is not open to any individual to think that he can use his own vocabulary to achieve the objective or stop others from hampering his chances to reach the objective. No. You may sometimes deal with a certain social problem, or with a certain behavioral issue, and you commit a major error in a more important social problem. So you have to be aware which of the issues is more important. Say you have four issues and you find yourself compelled to lose

three and keep only one when you present your case. If the result of the discussion and the dialogue you hold with yourself, or even with your colleagues... [pauses] you do not have to listen only to your mind. You can ask this or that person: I wish to write on a certain subject, so how can I present it? If I present it this way, I will lose two cases. But here I win 80 percent, and in these two cases I lose 5 percent in each. So the grand total of losses is 10 percent, and the total gain is 80 minus 10 equals 70 percent. This means I have passed with a satisfactory grade.

This is how we should discuss things, not through senseless words and stories. Take an example. Some families go to the market without knowing why they are going there. They say: Let's go to the market and see what they have there. This is not the logic of people facing blockade. This is the logic of people who do not know that when they go to the market to see what they have there, they will be eating the share of another citizen who cannot follow the same logic. So, how can this citizen take his share? When this or that family takes from the market on the basis of the let's go to the market and see what they have there principle, they would be taking things they did not need, while others, probably millions, need those things. So, when there is a greater rush on the merchandise, its price will go up. Those who really need it will not get it, while those who do not need it will get it. That kind of person has, without doubt unwillingly, committed an aggression and inflicted damage on another Iraqi citizen. That family did not mean to harm the Iraqis.

Such an encroachment will not be only on one family. Anyone shopping in this way will encroach on 18 million Iraqis. If an article is written and if we talk on television, this will increase the Iraqis' patience. I, however, did not tell the Iraqis that their patience should be great, and that so and so should be done. No, I said that an Iraqi national may ultimately make others run out of patience without intending to do so. An Iraqi national who may have more money than the majority of people may shop only to learn about what is on sale in the market. This behavior has increased the prices. When prices are beyond one's financial capabilities, he will depart from major objectives and preoccupy himself with concerns.

By tackling this issue in the way I have indicated, I will increase the patience of millions of Iraqis. This is because I will make the wrongdoer aware of his faulty behavior and show him the magnitude of harm he has done to his brother Iraqis. Hence, my way of talking has an objective. If I am right, the objective will be achieved, but if I am not right, my objective will be, as pilots say, either overshoot or undershoot [preceding four words in English]. These matters are among other issues.

Employees are now the people hit hardest by the embargo. Why employees? This is because of the scarcity of goods and the increase in prices. The scarcity of goods will lead to an increase in prices. A worker, a peasant, a doctor, and other services people, apart from employees,

can increase their wages whenever prices increase. A vegetable merchant, a peasant whose harvest is marketed, a taxi driver, and a truck owner will all increase their prices and salaries. Employees, however, cannot increase their wages unless the state gives them an increase in wages. But this does not apply to all employees. Employees who work in development projects under the law on benefiting from the revenues of the concerned enterprises are not included in my remarks. You should know this. This is your state, so the matter can accurately be comprehended. However, my remarks include all military and all civil servants in departments, where there are no duties to repair what the war had destroyed or to establish new projects and where all have fixed revenues.

So, how can we make the state employee have a greater patience? There are certain measures which we are taking according to a budget based on the comprehensive view of life and resources. But you must also help us. You must help us and we help you. This is not the right way to put it; you and we. I admit my mistake here. I mean all of us, all people should cooperate. After all, who are the state employees? Who are the people? Some are state employees, some are taxi drivers, some are farmers, and some are the military. So, everybody must cooperate and everybody must search for the ideas that would strengthen patience, fortify the soul, create greater steadfastness, and tackle shortcomings.

Now you will certainly tell me: What can we, the citizens, do if the leadership does not help us. I tell you: You can do something.

Now I will give you two examples. Have we not (?controlled) the more harmful of these two. How many times have we heard about desertion in military service. Someone who deserts military service may be asked by his neighbors: Why did you desert the service? He may say: What can I do? The car from here to al-Basrah costs this much. So how can I get there and come back during my monthly leave when I will be spending that much. Why does his neighbor not say: But there is a train service. Has anybody done this; told him not to talk about the car, but to use the train. Do you have to reach al-Basrah in five hours? Make it eight and get there by train, or make it 10 or 12 hours and use the train. You have so many days of leave each month. This is one thing we say. Do we not say soldiers desert the service because of this or that reason, including, correctly, transportation. But we do not say that there is a cheap train service, so let him travel by train.

Why did this happen? Maybe because the person who wrote the article did not realize that there are trains, or because he, at the moment, did not think about trains, but only about cars, and did not know how much a train ticket costs. So, his article will be full of holes.

But it could happen that when we ask the fighter who, God forbid, may think about deserting: Why do you only talk about how much a car trip would cost? Tell us about

trains. He may say: Okay, you are talking about the train from al-Basrah to Baghdad, but I serve in Abu-Ghurayb [Baghdad suburb]. When I get here, I take the car from Baghdad center to Abu-Ghurayb and that costs me this much. How much? 25 dinars. Why do you take a taxi to Abu-Ghurayb, take a [word indistinct] car. How much does this cost? We will have to pay him.

So in order for the citizen to start talking to people with such logic, you should teach him. He should be able to read such things in the press, and not only empty words, general statements, and so forth. He should read such things. You can give the citizen an argument to counter deviations.

We may not be through with all the excuses. The deserter may still be insistent. He may say I have my sister and mother at home. Do they not need at least 100 dinars to survive, knowing that they are in Abu-Ghurayb? We say yes, they need that much.

He would tell you: Very well, I am a military conscript. I am paid such and such. How can I secure the 100 dinars for my family? Now I will tell you how to earn this amount of money. The 100 dinars are there in your pocket, but you (?cannot) see them. Now I will tell you how to earn 300 dinars in three days. If not 300 dinars, let it be 200 dinars in three days. He would ask: How? We tell him let us give you a good job. We tell him we are now engaged in an action of jihad. We tell him: You are now engaged in this action of jihad. You will either lose the entire future, or you will possess the entire future plus honor. This is the solution. Do you want us to become like Somalia, Yugoslavia, Russia—the Soviet Union and Russia now—where things went out of control? If you want to safeguard your country, yourself, your honor, and your homeland, then you must accept the fact that you are one of the mujahidin. I consider you one of the mujahidin. God considers you one of the mujahidin. And history will record you as one of the mujahidin. Therefore, act as such. Do not return home with a seven- or five-day leave [words indistinct] easier for you to desert the army. Thus, you will besmirch your own honor and that of your family. Besides, you will be wanted. Where will you escape? You are a citizen, and you are wanted for the military service. Of your five-day leave, let two days be for transportation and relaxation at home. You will have three days among your family. If you work eight hours daily, you will earn 50-70 dinars, more or less. In this case, you can give your family 100 dinars and save 100 for yourself. Then, you will be well off, and you will be able to travel wherever you want, from Mosel to al-Basrah. Has any of you said such things in the press? Have you said, for example: Brother deserter, I will guide you to the road of safety? Any deserter who sees such a headline will immediately read what you have to say. You would tell him that some deserters raise such and such pretexts, and you would respond to such pretexts.

With respect to employees, I feel with them the hard times they are having. But since we are experiencing

circumstances of jihad, let us employ ways of jihad. Jihad means work, not fighting only. When at war, we find all Iraqis fully ready to take part. Let us do the same with regard to work, for your own benefit. Brother employees, if your salaries are not enough, it is not a shame to have an extra job. There is nothing shameful in that. When I was a student at the elementary stage in Tikrit, my teachers used to go bare-footed to distant areas to cut reed. They used to interlace the reed in the water, and then to rent animals to carry the reed to their homes to use to for making [words indistinct]. They were teachers. Then, teachers in Tikrit were among the well off people. So if the employee feels that his salary is not sufficient, what is wrong in working at the development projects, which now can absorb up to five million workers. Why doesn't the employee work? Why do we not ask him to put on old trousers and a pair of shoes and go to work wherever he wants, wherever possible? He would say: How can I do that while I am an employee and wear a tie? We tell him: Look, we are experiencing unusual circumstances. If you want to remain overparticular, you will damage yourself, your character, those who hear you, your children, and your wife. Better than all that is to be among the leaders of jihad. When you struggle, you feel more significant and influential. Why do you not work? Is it shameful? After your work, go and talk to those in charge of the development projects to work wherever appropriate for your knowledge and physical abilities. It is not a shame even to work as a simple construction worker. What is a shame is to be overparticular while the country is engaged in a battle of jihad and to fail to find a way to earn extra money. If he earns extra 500-600 dinars monthly, would not that make a difference? How much does a construction worker earn in Baghdad?

[Unidentified speaker] About 75 dinars daily.

[Saddam] This means 50 dinars, at least, right? He who works 30 days with a daily wage of 50 dinars, how much that makes? If not 1,500 dinars, let it be 1,000. If not 1,000 dinars, let it be 500. Does not such an amount of money improve the conditions of the employee?

Can an employee aged between 22 and 50 not carry some clay and work? I do not think so. He will tell you: How do you expect someone in my position to do such a thing? Tell him that this is an honor. By doing this, you will teach yourself and your neighbors how to be more patient and you will be an efficient worker and hit colonialism on its head with a bomb. If you do not act this way, your family will still be needy while you are rubbing your hands together and smoking, although cigarettes are expensive today. This means that you want to abandon your great historic role to have a story. Why do you not have a story of your own to tell in the future to your children or grandchildren? You will tell them: We once experienced difficult circumstances and I assisted in carrying soil to earn more money for my family. I used to earn 1,000 dinars per month, in addition to my salary, just so my family could lead a

decent life and maintain their sound mental and intellectual faculties. This way each of us would play a role from his position to make people more patient and face the blockade. This is how we should talk about facing the blockade. We should not speak in general. Soil is available for everyone of us. If you say you are not skilled, we will tell you soil is there. But those who have skills can use them accordingly. If someone is looking for a job but cannot find one, let him go to the youth and they will find him a job. They have statistics and know how to employ people. They consider as a youth someone from 18 to 45. Is this not right?

[Unidentified speaker in the audience] Until 40.

[Saddam] No, it is 45. They have contacts with all state agencies and with comrades 'Udayy and Sa'id. They cooperate to contact state agencies and organize matters and employ job-seekers. Anyone over 45 who wants a job can go to any state minister to find him a job. Having a job is an honor. Deviation is a dishonor. Anyone who weakens his country's march is a deviant. If someone, for example, tells his neighbors: Do you accept the fact that I have not been able to earn my livelihood for months? Well, the ration card did not exclude any item. We can all eat and not die of hunger. However, not all of us can eat the same way. Some people are managing to earn a living even with a minimum lower than what we were used to in the past. I think that excluding women, if a family does not have a man and women are at an age that does not enable them to work, this is an exception. Otherwise, everyone can work. A man can criticize the state only when he cannot find a job opportunity. Why should someone stay idle if there are job opportunities? He should not think of any job as a disgrace. It is a shame when he tells a bad story that would weaken the march of his people. It is not about a dispute over an agrarian reform law between two parties. What is at stake here is dismembering the homeland and humiliating the people and making the future bleak for them. These are the slogans raised now. Victory is certain, God willing, and all objectives will be achieved. This is what you should write and say on television and in your interviews and news conferences. You should translate the July revolution and the immortal Mother of Battles into specific advice. We are not to preach in general by telling the people: You should be patient. This is needed, but what is important is for us to say how patience can be prolonged. When you tell the employee that he can have another job and increase his income and tell the conscript that he can do the same, this way we will prolong their patience and reduce the price hikes. This is because if we have a low number of workers and huge projects, then prices will go up. I have not read any article speaking in this manner by any of you. This is how you support your cause and how you expose opposite forces.

What happens is that the media do not keep abreast of new developments and do not report how people are making do with what they have. When some youths collect 1,600 tons of paper under the circumstances, is this not good? It is good not only because of the amount

collected but because of the spirit. We have said that youths, employees, and conscripts should work, even if the work involves carrying soil. This is not a shameful thing. It is not as if there is a list and you do not want to be with them.

Iraqis are honorable people, mujahidin, and fighters willing to make sacrifices. Likewise, they are willing to work as construction workers. So, be true Iraqis. Put on robes and work as construction workers. Would not this enhance patience and help a man improve his lot, as we have already said? Yes, it would help improve a man's lot. The people who do not work, who are content with sham prestige, are incapable of building a cohesive society based on firm foundations.

These youth who, driven by patriotic sentiments, go under the rubble to collect paper, are showing a lofty spirit as well as a great willingness to promote their country's national interests. Why don't we highlight their efforts? Why do we not highlight their glass collection efforts? Is it not enough that they [members of media organizations] would show unwillingness to collect glass if their government were to ask them to do so? Why do we not highlight the work of the glass collectors? Why do we not publish their photographs? Why don't we highlight the social, intellectual, psychological, and practical significance of their work?

The enemy targets the minds. The important thing is how to fortify minds. All we have spoken about would fortify the minds. Brothers, let us diversify press and television coverage. That is, there should be diversity in handling issues. Moreover, the topics discussed should be diverse. Our people have among them intelligentsia as well as educated people. The number of educated people, those whom we cannot call intelligentsia in the academic sense of the word—I continue to speak in the academic sense of the word—is larger than that of the intelligentsia. Consequently, it is impermissible for us to address international politics using terms which we think by themselves will fortify minds. It goes without saying that we must address these issues to enlighten people in the academic sense of the word, which we have already characterized. However, we must speak, publish photographs, and show films stressing the significance of activities that impress the majority of the people and fortify them against acts of subversion targeting Iraqi minds.

The following are the tools of addressing issues: Pictures, voice, film, articles. All these tools should be used to achieve this objective.

Yes, Comrade 'Udayy, what do you have to say?

['Udayy] What I would like to say to Your Excellency is that brothers have indeed contemplated doing such a thing. I am saying this for the sake of honesty. They are discussing in private all the issues you have addressed. However, they have failed to translate this into words reflected in their newspapers. Hence, we must examine why they speak in this manner—even more frankly in

private—and why they have failed to reflect this thinking in their papers. I would like to give Your Excellency examples, citing my own efforts, even though this does not give me a great deal of personal satisfaction. This is because Imam 'Ali [Bin-Abi-Talib] says: O God, make me small in my own eyes, great in others' eyes. We in our newspaper BABIL have addressed all the issues Your Excellency has spoken about [words indistinct] we have even addressed the way the Ministry of Interior could resolve crimes. Yes, we have addressed the way crimes could be handled. We also addressed how we could launch private offices of investigation to serve people. For example, if I have a complaint, I may approach Uncle Hatim and tell him the state has not investigated my case properly. Mr. Hatim, given that he is properly licensed by the state, could pursue his own investigation. He would investigate the case. How could this be done? He may continue to accumulate pieces of evidence until such time when he could address the state, saying: Your evidence is not perfectly clear. According to the evidence I have, so and so is the culprit. The state could then [word indistinct] and examine this evidence, and if it can identify a clue in the evidence, then it could reopen the case once again.

We did address this issue. As for the remarks Your Excellency made, they are more prominent in the conduct of city dwellers. I have heard Your Excellency say: All the country is Iraqi territory. People have to struggle in their daily lives. If they fail to do so, they will not be able to cope with future hardships like those which existed before the inception of the revolution. I recall that you once told us about your cow, how the cow crossed into others' territory. You had this cow. This cow was slain, killed. This left negative effects, since you and your small brothers were all depending on its milk. However, the major problem lies in cities. This problem has something to do with confusion in the people's minds between public right and personal right. It is as simple as that.

People may go out with their children. This happens in all countries of the developed world. Why should we use the term developed world? All families do not take their children with them when they go to a restaurant. If they do so, they only take disciplined children, so they can eat, so cries and shouts are not heard. But, here, children spill water, shout, and cry. They even collect stones from the earth and use them to hit the electricity poles which illuminate the roads, breaking them, as if we have surplus money. This is of particular importance in light of the embargo imposed on us. It is not a matter of our inability to provide funds. We still have funds in our possession. Our oil is still in the earth. Thanks to you, we will, God willing, continue to have money and to thwart the embargo enforced against us. When the embargo went into effect, [words indistinct] have begun to steal electricity wires and lights.

We do have a press in our country. Proof of this is that we have on the back page what they call above the red line. [sentence as heard] These are their appellations. No

one criticized the monsignor who came as an envoy from the pope and met with you. Only a Christian citizen criticized him. [sentence as heard] He wrote the pope a letter telling him: You send the monsignor who envies what we have. Why should he envy us? We whose children are suffering from this or that. This is a real citizen. Other citizens also write. Mr. President, I would like here to reaffirm a point that I already mentioned; that the young people, and those who are there, should convey to the people what they say in private. At the beginning, and when we used to write in BABIL, the people believed I was writing on Your Excellency's behalf. After a while, the same people described me as a troublemaker. They used to say that he is causing mischief. I was never criticized by Your Excellency for any political or economic issue. But I was criticized when I used to discuss persons. You used to tell me: Son, beware of slander because you should safeguard the Iraqis humanism. The one you criticize might not have the same chances or means as you have to defend himself. Our young journalists, and we have also female journalists [words indistinct] one of these journalists became engaged to the son of the marriage broker. I have heard Your Excellency describe the young Egyptian people as revolutionary and nationalist. What I fear is that we will reach a similar stage where our young men alone will have such a spirit. This is not the state of affairs of the Iraqis. The state of affairs of the Iraqis we know [words indistinct] they were convinced Your Excellency was more than one person because during the Mother of Battles at one moment you were at the battlefield and the next you were in Baghdad. Those who know you and those who know Iraq and its history do not find this state as strange [words indistinct] the same person who was with my uncle in the forward positions of the battle [word indistinct] you with machine gun and my uncle a pistol with the Iranians a few meters opposite you. My grandfather Ibrahim [words indistinct] took up arms when called to service. In my opinion, this is a programmed action because they wipe out this state of affairs. They say: No, instead of having a man be a source of action all his life, like the Iraqis, let him be like the Egyptians [words indistinct].

As Your Excellency once said: All the evil has sided against us at one time while good supported us. We have seen the most sophisticated military technology in the world. We soon discovered that the United States had mobilized armies, not only because it wanted to distribute responsibility as the Arab tribes wanted to do when they wanted to kill the prophet but because it really needed to bring in all these forces [words indistinct] to fight an army like the Al-Qadisiyah army. This becomes more corroborated day after day. [words indistinct] Your Excellency struck Tel Aviv. This is recorded in history. You directly confronted Zionism. What is Zionism? Zionism controls all the aspects of Western media. Zionism [words indistinct] throughout the world.

Two days ago Your Excellency referred to the importance of the grandmother. The brothers probably do not

know about this. I have two grandmothers. My maternal grandmother, used to instruct us about what is forbidden and what is permitted. My other grandmother, your mother, may God have mercy on her soul, used to teach us courage. When we were young, she used to tell us how you used to deal with scorpions, how you chased a snake in its hole and caught it. When I and Qusayy were young, we used to catch scorpions, cut off their tails, and play with them. [words indistinct] It was something we did normally.

I remember a friend of mine from Baghdad. We spent one night on the farm [words indistinct]. He was afraid of scorpions. In the same way, we deal with the [word indistinct]. We talk with the one with whom we can talk. It requires a broad mind to have a concept of [words indistinct] the media and the way with which to deal with the media [words indistinct]. We take cases and weak points which we use against them. For example, they themselves [words indistinct] the credibility we have. I can assure you that many of those who are hostile to the country's and the revolution's line, will read the first page, including the merchants. What credibility is this? We have not done anything.

In yesterday's issue, we talked about Husni Mubarak. Now the Americans say that Husni Mubarak has become a liability. There is another tone saying that Husni Mubarak does not appoint a vice president. Why? So that this vice president will not replace him in the future. These are their statements, and when you take them [words indistinct].

'Abd-al-'Aziz Al-Tuwayjiri, probably [word indistinct] I mean, the announcer asks: I see pictures of Saddam Husayn on the table. He says I keep the pictures in my office, but I keep them aside, but not on the table. Then the announcer returns to ask: Do you think that your son represents you. Your Excellency must have heard this story. He is one of those who fought at the side of 'Abd-al-'Aziz to establish the Saudi Kingdom. They say each one of us has his own way of thinking and has his own principles in the way he writes. He asks him: Isn't it your son who wrote, O God destroy Iraq one stone after another? Isn't it your son who wrote, O God build Iraq one stone after another? When such talk is presented in the media, how much will it effect and reflect on [word indistinct] inside the country. Today, one of us, or one from the radio or the television moves [words indistinct]—they call it Mobilization Committee, which [words indistinct]. If someone takes a camera and film and walks around the markets of Fez in Morocco, Rabat, or even in Khan al-Khalili in Egypt, or in al-Hamidiyah Market in Syria, and then asks the people questions and records what they say and brings this material to the Iraqis, does this give credibility?

Your Excellency said: I want to criticize myself. No, you should not criticize yourself. [passage omitted]

[Saddam] Those who do not agree to hold a dialogue—let us say that only petty men do not agree to hold a

dialogue—will be losing some of their values. This is so because dialogue explains, guides, and enhances viewpoints. Dialogue brings about faithful and intellectual zeal. Concerning criticism of domestic and foreign issues, I appeal to you not to use vile words, or tarnish people's honor. Let it not be held against you that you have used such language at a specific stage in history. For example, let us take the Saudis or the Kuwaitis. Instead of talking about their women, we should speak about their policies. Do not follow comrade 'Abd-al-Jabbar Muhsin's method. I tried with him but [words indistinct]. I rely on your maturity and awareness to tackle issues and matters. But this issue, that of using profanities, why should you use such language? People might say that these people are probably not educated. Say that this policy, irrespective of any consideration, must be the policy of people who must be agents. Is it conceivable for anybody to bring down his own oil prices because U.S. policy so wishes? Produce documents to confirm that Al Sa'ud has made a commitment to the Americans concerning the oil policy and its price. Ask the Saudis: How much are you losing daily from your national wealth? Even if you do not lose in terms of money, you will lose a quantity of oil that the future Saudi generations will not benefit from.

Your media will become heard when you adopt such an approach. At the present time, you cannot send your papers to all of the Arab homeland and the world and your voice cannot be heard. However, people have radios in their houses. Therefore, the articles which have an important humanitarian impact, and which analyze the political situation should be broadcast over the radio. If such articles are not transmitted on the radio, they will not be heard everywhere. In order for the radio to broadcast them, do without this useless talk. Adopt the method used by Comrade Hamid Sa'id in his columns. He tackles one idea in a short column. If you tackle matters in such a manner, the radio will broadcast the articles. This is because we want to make our voice heard. Through the newspaper, we can make our voice heard only within Iraq. But, through the radio, we can make our voice heard throughout the world.

Let us not depend only on the analyses and commentaries of the radio. We must select analyses and articles from the newspapers and broadcast them on the radio so that they can reach the Arab and world public. We have not seen you for a long time. That's why, you have many remarks and so have we. Before, we used to look into these remarks every week at the office of culture and information. Perhaps, someone has invited you to lunch [laughter]. Greetings to your colleagues, the other journalists, and best wishes and many happy returns to you, to all the Iraqis and the Arabs, and to all the good people in the world.

Saddam Meets With Cabinet on Wheat, Barley Campaign

JN1206153493 Baghdad Republic of Iraq Radio
Network in Arabic 1400 GMT 12 Jun 93

[Text] Leader President Saddam Husayn, may God preserve him, has said that if we want to follow up on

administrative and technical activity in all state organs to correct their directions and achieve the desired goals, we should depend on two factors: First, providing field information about progress in plans and programs; second, transferring the information from the field to the decisionmaking centers as quickly as possible so they can inspect the situation in the field, promote plans and programs, or immediately remedy field problems.

Leader President Saddam Husayn's directives were issued when his excellency chaired a meeting of the Council of Ministers, which discussed the national campaign to harvest and market the wheat and barley crops. During the meeting, they decided that the competent organs should continue planning to harvest and market these crops in a more effective way in order to reduce wasteful efforts in fields, marketing centers, and silos.

His excellency ordered the industrial sector to secure technical support, provide maintenance for equipment and harvesters, and enable representatives of professional organizations to follow up on marketing and delivery.

At the beginning of the session, Prime Minister Muhammad Hamzah al-Zubaydi expressed, in his name and on behalf of the members of the Council of Ministers, happiness over his excellency's care for them, as well as for his directives.

The council then reviewed what was carried out in the national campaign to harvest and market the wheat and barley crops. They discussed a report on that issue from the administrative committee chaired by Staff Lieutenant General Husayn Kamil Hasan, adviser to the president.

Prime Minister Inspects al-Najaf Harvest Campaign

JN1006132893 Baghdad Republic of Iraq Radio
Network in Arabic 1030 GMT 10 Jun 93

[Text] Prime Minister Muhammad Hamzah al-Zubaydi, member of the Revolution Council and chairman of the Higher Committee for the Harvest and Marketing Campaign, has relayed the greetings of leader President Saddam Husayn to the residents of the al-Najaf Governorate. He passed on to them the leader president's wishes of continued pride.

During a meeting today with the committee in charge of the harvest and marketing campaign in the governorate, attended by Trade Minister Muhammad Mahdi Salih and the Agriculture Ministry's under secretary, al-Zubaydi added: Our people, thanks to the material and human resources they possess, are capable of thwarting the enemies' schemes and their unfair embargo by increasing production, expanding the areas planted with strategic crops, and mobilizing all resources and efforts in all walks of life.

Earlier during the meeting, the prime minister listened to a detailed explanation by al-Najaf Governor Karim Hasan Rida of the progress of the current wheat and barley harvest and marketing campaign. The success rate of this effort so far has reached 89 percent, the al-Najaf governor told the prime minister. The progress of the campaign to cultivate rice in the governorate was also explained to the prime minister.

In a separate development, Muhammad Hamzah al-Zubaydi discussed, during a meeting with al-Najaf Governor Karim Hasan Rida and the officials in charge of administrative and municipal services in the governorate, the services being rendered to citizens in the governorate, the means of promoting these services, as well as the projects being implemented there.

The prime minister instructed that al-Kindi Hospital in the governorate be repaired and rehabilitated so it may be used to promote health services in the governorate.

Visits Karbala' Governate

JN1406050093 Baghdad Republic of Iraq Radio Network in Arabic 1400 GMT 13 Jun 93

[Text] Muhammad Hamzah al-Zubaydi, member of the Revolution Command Council and prime minister, has relayed to residents of Karbala' Governorate the greetings of leader President Saddam Husayn, the pride he takes in their positions, and his wishes of continued pride and victory to them.

While chairing an expanded meeting of the committees in charge of the harvest and marketing operations in the Karbala' Governorate today, attended by Trade Minister Muhammad Mahdi Salih, the prime minister affirmed the need to mobilize all resources and make concerted efforts to render the harvest and marketing operations of the current season a success. This is necessary, he noted, to increase agricultural production and thwart the imperialist-Zionist conspiracies, which sought, through the unfair embargo imposed on Iraq, to undermine our national unity and the dignity of our steadfast people as well.

Al-Zubaydi added: Our people, thanks to the material and human resources they possess, are capable of thwarting the enemies' malicious schemes and their economic embargo by increasing production, expanding the areas planted with strategic crops, and mobilizing all resources and efforts in all walks of life. He noted that the leadership of the party and the revolution, headed by leader President Saddam Husayn, has accorded the agricultural sector special attention, aided it immensely, and provided it with all necessary requirements, given the extreme importance of this sector for the life of our proud people.

During the meeting, which was attended by the under secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture, the acting Karbala' governor underscored the pledge the governorate's residents made to leader President Saddam Husayn to

keep their swords brandished to chop off the heads of the rancorous enemies and thwart their malicious intentions.

During a meeting with the Karbala' acting governor, attended by the heads of service and administrative departments in the governorate, the prime minister discussed the services being rendered to citizens in the governorate and the means to promote them. Muhammad Hamzah al-Zubaydi was also briefed by the acting Karbala' governor on the service projects being implemented in the capital city, districts, and subdistricts of the governorate. The prime minister was also informed of the achievement ratings of the agencies tasked with implementing these service projects. The meeting was attended by the secretary and members of the Karbala' Branch of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party.

Muhammad Hamzah al-Zubaydi also visited the holy shrines of al-Husayniyah and al-'Abbasiyah. He prayed to God to protect Iraq, its leader, and its people so that they may thwart the scheming of the rancorous enemies, and crown their jihad with certain victory. He also met with the custodians of the al-Husayniyah and al-'Abbasiyah holy shrines, and told them that the responsibility of clergymen goes beyond the traditional tasks of spreading awareness and guidance and enlightening people to that of stemming negative phenomena in all walks of life including the careful examination of conduct, engaging in constructive criticism, and evaluating social behavior so that the social pillars of the community may be bolstered and the lot of the community may improve.

For their part, the custodians of the two holy shrines paid tribute to the heroic jihad demonstrated by the unique historic leadership of mujahid President Saddam Husayn during his confrontation of the forces of infidelity and deception.

The meeting was attended by Trade Minister Muhammad Mahdi Salih, the acting governor of Karbala', and the secretary and members of the Karbala' Branch of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party.

Talabani on U.S. 'Promises' To Help Topple Saddam

NC1706171893 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Kurdistan in Arabic 1600 GMT 17 Jun 93

[Text] Brother Jalal Talabani, secretary general of the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan, has reiterated that Saddam Husayn and his regime will be toppled with the assistance of the allied states.

In an interview with the Kuwaiti magazine AL-WATAN on 15 June, brother Talabani said that during his recent visit to Washington, he received positive promises from the U.S. Administration to enable Iraq to get rid of dictator Saddam Husayn. Brother Talabani has praised the U.S. Administration's stance on the Iraqi regime.

Asked about his visit to Kuwait, brother Talabani said his visit and his talks with ranking Kuwaiti officials were excellent.

As for the Kurdistan Front's position on the demarcation of the Iraqi-Kuwaiti border, brother Talabani said the Front's recognition of the border demarcation is a principled stance.

Baghdad Blast Said To Kill 4 Military Police

NC1706171993 (Clandestine) *Voice of the People of Kurdistan in Arabic* 1600 GMT 17 Jun 93

[Text] Knowledgeable sources say an explosion occurred in the al-Nahdah tunnel in Baghdad on 15 June, killing four of the regime's Military Police troops. The sources said security is deteriorating and armed groups raid houses and kill innocent people when darkness falls.

'Massive Losses' Said Inflicted on Army in Marshlands

NC1706181793 (Clandestine) *Voice of Iraqi Islamic Revolution in Arabic* 1330 GMT 17 Jun 93

[Text] Early this month, units of the Islamic resistance forces carried out a heroic attack on the (?19th) Armored Brigade forces and an artillery battery stationed in al-Salam subdistrict in the marshes of al-'Amarah Governorate.

According to our sources in the southern marshes, the attack lasted over an hour and inflicted massive losses on the regime forces. Some 12 personnel of the (?19th) Armored Brigade were killed and 28 were wounded. Six tents containing weapons and equipment were burned, an artillery ammunition depot was set on fire. [words indistinct], and two vehicles [types indistinct] were burned. The Islamic resistance forces returned safely to base.

The Islamic resistance forces laid several ambushes on the road between al-Maymunah District and al-Salam subdistrict last week after receiving detailed information on movements by [words indistinct] of senior officers of

the 18th Division in al-Maymunah District tasked with reconnoitering the marshlands of al-'Amarah Governorate.

Our southern marshlands sources say the Islamic resistance forces attacked the column and its [word indistinct] and scored direct hits, destroying its [word indistinct] and vehicles and killing all its officers. They are Staff Colonel Muhammad 'Ali al-Jasim, deputy chief of staff of the 18th Division; Staff Colonel Husayn, chief of staff of the 18th Division; Lieutenant Colonel Rashid, officer in charge of the 18th Division artillery; Lieutenant Colonel Ahmad 'Abbas, company commander of the 18th Division headquarters; Staff Major 'Ali; and Captain Rashid Jamal, deputy company commander of the 18th Division headquarters.

Our sources also affirmed that all 35 soldiers and non-commissioned officers of the platoon charged with protecting the 18th Division staff officers were killed and the resistance forces captured a large quantity of weapons, equipment, and military maps, which they brought back to base.

As usual, the regime placed its forces on alert and its artillery and tanks shelled areas and villages near al-Salam subdistrict [words indistinct]. The regime's security agencies launched a campaign of arrests among the citizens and personnel of the 18th Division.

Regime Blamed for Killing of Kurdish Communist

NC1706155593 (Clandestine) *Voice of Iraqi People in Arabic* 1400 GMT 17 Jun 93

[Text] A Kurdistan Communist Party member was assassinated in Dahuk on Monday [14 June] evening. Turkish sources said (Lazir Milikhu) was assassinated as he represented his party at the regional committee of the Kurdistan Front. Party officials stressed political motives lay behind the killing and blamed the tyrant's regime. They said the party has information proving that the outcast regime is involved in the assassination.

The Assyrian Democratic Party blamed the tyrant's regime for assassinations like this and said the tyrant is trying to liquidate all opposition parties.

MAPAM Discusses Peace Process at Conference**Rabin: Talks Past Point of No Return**

TA1706163293 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1600
GMT 17 Jun 93

[Text] Prime Minister Yitzhaq Rabin this evening addressed the MAPAM [United Workers Party] conference and expressed optimism regarding the chances of the political process:

[Begin Rabin recording in progress] ...and I believe that—despite the harsh voices we have occasionally heard from the various parties to the negotiations—we and most of our partners, our interlocutors, in the peace negotiations have gone past the point of no return on our way to peace. [end recording]

In his remarks, Rabin also rejected the opposition's claim that his government does not have a mandate, saying that this is not true and should not be taken seriously because the government was elected in democratic elections.

[Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in Hebrew at 1605 GMT on 17 June carries a similar report by party affairs correspondent Sheli Yehimovich, who cites Rabin as saying "we will not discuss the geographic dimension of withdrawal before we know what we are doing it for, and we will protect Jerusalem's unity under Israeli responsibility and sovereignty."]

Party Issues Statement

TA1806125293 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew
18 Jun 93 p 6

[Report by Yehuda Tzur]

[Excerpt] The 11th MAPAM [United Workers Party] conference ended at Kfar Hamaccabiah last night. The conference commended the Israeli Government's determination and adherence to the peace process. The conference called on parties negotiating in Washington to draft a joint paper of peace principles and to attain peace and security arrangements between Israel and the Palestinians, Jordan, Syria, and Lebanon. The conference asserted that the negotiations with the Palestinians will stand no chance unless the PLO is recognized as the Palestinian nation's representative and its involvement in the peace process is assured.

The conference again cautioned against perpetuating the closure on the territories, which further exacerbates the residents' plight and brings tens of thousands to the brink of hunger. The conference noted that without jobs and means of livelihood, the residents' plight will undermine the peace process and jeopardize its future.

The conference further affirmed that to achieve peace between Israel and Syria, the two parties are required to part with traditional stands boldly and courageously.

The conference welcomed the prime minister's declaration that Israel strives to full peace with Syria, that the extent of withdrawal will be equal to the extent of peace, and that it will include demilitarized and security zones.

The MAPAM conference expressed support for the government in the spheres of infrastructure investments, the creation of jobs, investment in education, reinstatement of benefits for children, and increased budgets in Arab local councils. The conference stated, however, that not enough had been done in socioeconomic spheres, and that the social trend was not always compatible with enlightened socialist-democratic policies. [passage omitted]

Peres: No Intention of Evacuating Settlements

TA1806054693 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in Hebrew 0405
GMT 18 Jun 93

[Text] The Israeli Government does not intend to evacuate a single settlement in Judea and Samaria and has no intention of drying up existing settlements. Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres said last night when he visited the settlement of Oranit, south of the Green Line. Our correspondent Yafa Glick was there:

Last night, Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres visited the settlement of Oranit, east of Kafr Qasim, for the first time. He was asked mainly about the settlement's future under autonomy, and he promised that all the Jewish settlements would remain the responsibility and under the sovereignty of Israel.

[Begin Peres recording] We have informed the Palestinians that the Jewish settlements will continue to be Israel's responsibility during the autonomy period. Therefore, any other talk at this time is baseless and unnecessary. I do not know what will happen in another five years. I would like to say that in another five years the situation might be worse, but there might also be a completely different situation then.

I do not want, God forbid, to try to sway anybody, but the Palestinians themselves might one day reach the conclusion that the best solution for them is a federation with Israel, perhaps more than with any other country. We told the Arabs and the Americans: We do not have any intention of evacuating a single settlement, not only Oranit, but a single settlement in Judea and Samaria. [end recording]

The minister's remarks were interrupted by catcalls from a small group of Likud demonstrators standing outside the building where Peres inaugurated a Labor branch.

Right-Wing March Ends With Protest at U.S. Consulate

TA1706174693 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in English 1700
GMT 17 Jun 93

[Excerpt] Some 6,000 Israelis protesting against the government's peace policy have completed their march

across Jerusalem and are now demonstrating opposite the U.S. Consulate in East Jerusalem. More than 100 policemen, along with scores of border guards, closed off streets as the procession filed by, causing massive traffic jams in all parts of the capital, carrying flags and signs condemning any territorial compromise in the Golan Heights or Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza. The most prominent placard in evidence was: Rabin, you have no mandate. The protest marks the end of five days of demonstrations across from the Knesset. [passage omitted]

IDF Gunfire Wounds 6 Arabs in Gaza Strip

TA1706192493 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in Hebrew 1900 GMT 17 Jun 93

[Text] Six Arab residents were slightly wounded by IDF [Israel Defense Forces] gunfire in the Gaza Strip this evening. Four were wounded in the al-Shati' refugee camp and two in the Jabalyah refugee camp. The curfew on the al-Nusayrat refugee camp is continuing for the third day, with security forces conducting searches for fugitives.

Our correspondent Moti Amir reports that four gasoline bombs were thrown at an Israeli bus near Nabulus this evening. There were no injuries, and no damage was caused.

Belgium To Work for EC Investment in Territories

TA1706142093 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 17 Jun 93 p 2

[Report by Hemi Shalev]

[Text] Belgian Foreign Minister Willy Claes this week told Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres that his country will attempt to induce the EC to make large investments in the territories to bring about a significant improvement in the residents' standard of living.

At the beginning of July, Belgium will assume the chairmanship of the EC for six months. Claes told Peres that he will try to turn the issue of investment in the territories into a top EC priority during Belgium's tenure.

In his meeting with Peres, Douglas Hogg, the British Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, denied "rumors" that Britain had objected to Israel's inclusion in the "West Europe and Others" group at the United Nations. Hogg said that Britain does not oppose Israel's inclusion in the group and that it will soon issue a public statement to that effect.

Affiliation with a geographical grouping enables a country's representatives to be elected to the various UN institutions. Israel has not been affiliated with any geographical group since its inception.

Minister Hogg also told Peres that Britain will seek to place a clause rejecting the Arab boycott on the agenda at the summit of the G-7 industrialized countries in Tokyo.

Al-Shar' Delivers Foreign Policy Statement

JN1706153793 Damascus TISHRIN in Arabic 12 Jun 93 p 3

[Report by Ahmad Qurnah on statement delivered by Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' at the People's Assembly; date not given]

[Text] Today this weekly page is devoted to foreign policy. Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' has come to the Assembly and delivered a comprehensive statement on Arab, regional, and world developments.

Afterward, a number of People's Assembly members posed questions. Following a brief recess, the foreign minister answered questions. Today we publish the statement and some highlights. The answers will be published next week, God willing.

At the beginning of his remarks, Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' said: It has not been long since I delivered my latest political statement before you. However, there are always developments on the international and regional scenes, especially with regard to the peace talks.

As for the international situation, there has been no improvement in the world's hotbeds of tensions. The situation in Russia is still complicated. In the former Soviet republics, there is a regrettable dispute between Azerbaijan and Armenia over Nagorno-Karabakh. Instead of moving toward a peaceful solution of this dispute, the situation is exacerbating daily, especially recently, when large numbers of foreign Armenian troops entered Azerbaijan and occupied approximately one-tenth of its territory.

The foreign minister continued: We in Syria have adopted a principled stand on the Armenian-Azerbaijan dispute. We stressed the need to find a peaceful and political solution to this dispute through dialogue and within the framework of international law.

Faruq al-Shar' continued: On the international front, too, the Bosnian Muslims are still experiencing a tragic situation. In fact, what is going on there gives a very ugly picture of the massacres and serious violations that are committed against the Bosnian people, especially against Muslims in Bosnia.

The situation in Afghanistan is still extremely bad. There is no justification for the continued fighting there. There is no justification for this civil war, especially since this war is taking place between the same parties who once used to be allies. It seems that fierce fighting is still raging, resulting in many casualties and comprehensive destruction.

You remember that many regional and international powers extended substantial aid to the Afghan mojahedin during the war against the previous regime. When the war ended, the regime was removed and a civil war erupted. The Afghan people were forsaken by almost all those had supported them. It is difficult to imagine

Afghanistan as a unified nation again, although Muslims there constitute 100 percent of its population.

The foreign minister went on: As far as the Arab situation is concerned, it has not improved. Luckily, it has not gotten worse, either.

There are still differences between Egypt and Sudan, Egypt and Iran, accompanied by media campaigns. There are also differences between the United Arab Emirates [UAE] and Iran.

Syria has tried to resolve these differences. We have achieved some success so far, especially with regard to calming the situation between the UAE and Iran. We hope this success will hold.

The foreign minister continued: During the meetings of the Arab League Council in Cairo, some issues were raised in connection with Arab solidarity, Arab reconciliation and opening a new chapter of inter-Arab relations. The Arab League secretary general submitted a report about the discussions held then. It was clear that there were two opposite views on these issues.

The first view, held by some Arab countries, especially Gulf nations, argues that the time has not yet come to have Arab reconciliation, because the wound is still hot and what happened in the Gulf war and Iraq's invasion of Kuwait can never be brushed aside. In addition, there are Security Council resolutions that should be implemented to the letter.

The second view holds that Arabs should turn over a new leaf and let bygones be bygones. This view is advocated by some states which sided with Saddam Husayn during the invasion.

Faruq al-Shar' added: Syria has a different view, arguing that it is a great mistake to stop at what happened and look at the world only through what happened in the Gulf war. It is also a mistake to just let bygones be bygones and turn over a new leaf without thoroughly examining what happened and remedying it to ensure fatal mistakes such as Iraq's invasion of Kuwait will not be repeated in the future.

I think that the Syrian view has a special appeal because it provides a practical way out and a compromise between the two contradicting views I have spoken about.

The foreign minister went on: I will now move on to the results of the ninth round of the bilateral peace talks and how we envision the future of these talks.

At the outset, let me note that your esteemed assembly gives this issue particular importance, because the question of war and peace has always had special significance for any nation.

The nine rounds held so far have not been in vain, even though they produced no decisive or substantive results.

These rounds have exposed Israel to the entire world, after having deceived the world for a long time, claiming it was a victim. The peace process has revealed to the West that Israel is not a victim and that the Arabs are not aggressors but peace advocates.

The foreign minister added: Additionally, our delegation to the bilateral peace talks has properly underscored and defended Arab rights in general, and not only Syrian rights. It adhered to international legitimacy and UN resolutions, and provided arguments regarding the need for Israel to withdraw from all occupied Arab territories, and also for guaranteeing the Palestinian people's legitimate national rights.

What I would like to say in this regard is that the Israelis do not now have any doubts about Syria's unflinching determination to regain all the Golan. In the past, he added, they spoke of a withdrawal within or on the Golan. They also spoke of a partial withdrawal from the Golan. Right now, he contended, they are quite sure that they cannot achieve peace with Syria except in return for complete withdrawal from the Golan.

I believe that this by itself is a great accomplishment scored by the Syrian delegation to the Washington talks.

Had it not been for these talks, Israel would not have reached such convictions. Only two years ago, Israel was saying that the Golan issue was unnegotiable and undebatable.

Even in the United States, many of Israel's friends were saying that the Golan was of crucial and strategic importance for Israel's security. Consequently, they believed that the annexation of the Golan was irreversible. Even partial withdrawal from the Golan was deemed inconceivable.

Al-Shar' said: As I have already said, the peace talks have removed these delusions from the minds of Israeli officials and those of Israel's friends. The talks have confirmed to them that Syria is determined to regain the entire Golan territory as well as Arab rights in return for peace in the region.

Foreign Minister al-Shar' continued: As a matter of fact, the peace talks have confirmed many important things to the Israelis. The Israelis believed that Syria could accept any security arrangements if they carry out a partial withdrawal from the Golan. This was how they thought before the start of the negotiations. Right now, the Israelis are well aware that Syria cannot at all accept any security arrangements advantageous to Israel at the expense of Syria's sovereignty, interests, and security concerns.

Al-Shar' said: Israel exaggerated the issue of security and declared that it was threatened. This was the rationale it used to support its claim for security arrangements meant to be imposed on Syria. Israel was so successful in

its moves in this regard that some political journalists even demanded that there should be no single Syrian soldier deployed west of Damascus in case Israel withdraws from the Golan.

Now, the situation is different. This is because the Israelis have become convinced that it is impossible for Syria to accept this lopsided Israeli logic. But, it remains to be said that this issue has not been settled as firmly as was the issue regarding Syria's adherence to complete withdrawal.

The foreign minister went on: Another point has to do with the comprehensive nature of the solution. Members of the People's Assembly: You know that Israel has, right from the very beginning, sought to deal with each Arab state on its own.

Fortunately, as a result of Arab cohesion, though still at its minimum level, Israel has grown confident that it is impossible to break Arab ranks and bypass the principle of a comprehensive solution.

Syria has played a central role in Arab coordination. Thanks to its central, important role under President Hafiz al-Asad, Syria is now leading the peace process.

There have been heated discussions on the Syrian track of the peace talks, until things finally reached a point when the U.S. sponsor realized that these talks would not achieve a just, comprehensive peace if Israel did not recognize that it has to withdraw from all of the Golan. Our delegation has said in Washington all that should be said over a year and a half. It defended Syria's rights and Arab rights and adhered to international legitimacy and UN resolutions. It also spoke about the history of the Arab-Israeli conflict and the massacres and atrocities committed by Israel over half a century of this conflict. The delegation stressed the need for implementing Resolutions 242 and 338, without which the peace process will reach a dead end.

I cannot possibly say that we have reached a dead end. However, if discussions continue without Israel committing itself to full withdrawal, then they will become pointless and a repetition of what happened during the previous nine rounds.

Therefore, we expect the United States, which has undertaken to play a full partner role, to play an effective role in finding a solution to this predicament.

As regards withdrawal, we do not accept a compromise. We have made it clear to the Americans that we will not bargain over territory and that not a single inch will be ceded.

The foreign minister concluded his remarks: I hope I have given you an idea about the Arab and international situation and the peace process.

I welcome any questions.

Afghanistan

New Cabinet Sworn In at Ceremony 17 Jun

LD1706175393 Kabul Radio Afghanistan Network in Pashto 1530 GMT 17 Jun 93

[Text] The prime minister of the Islamic State and members of the new cabinet were sworn in today. President of the Islamic State of Afghanistan esteemed Professor Borhanoddin Rabbani; leader of the Islamic Alliance of Afghanistan, esteemed Prof Abdorrah Rasul Sayyaf; and Supreme Judge esteemed Mowlawi Mohammad Shah Fazli took part at the ceremony.

A BIA correspondent reported that after President Rabbani arrived, esteemed Prof. Abdorrah Rasul Sayyaf, Prime Minister esteemed Engineer] Golboddin Hekmatyar, and members of the new and old cabinet were welcomed to the site of the ceremony. Esteemed Prof. Borhanoddin Rabbani inspected the honor guard. Then the president of the Islamic State of Afghanistan met with members of the new and old cabinets. At the meeting which was attended by Prime Minister esteemed Prof Abdorrah Rasul Sayyaf, esteemed Eng. Hekmatyar, and Supreme Judge esteemed Mohammad Shah Fazli, the esteemed president prayed to Almighty God for great success to the new cabinet. He expressed thanks for the lofty services that the previous cabinet had rendered.

The BIA correspondent adds that the president of the Islamic State of Afghanistan, esteemed Prof. Borhanoddin Rabbani, spoke about the Jalalabad agreements and expressed the wish that the enforced cease-fire be observed by all sides and the tragedies of the past year, which have inflicted irreparable loss of life and property, not be repeated.

The esteemed president said: Heavy weapons to be collected by the appointed commission [words indistinct] and an atmosphere of fraternity to be created among all jihadi organizations. [passage indistinct]

The BIA correspondent adds that then Prime Minister esteemed Eng. Golboddin Hekmatyar and members of the new cabinet were sworn in before President Rabbani and before the Muslim Afghan nation. The text of oath was read aloud by Supreme Judge Mowlawi Mohammad Shah Fazli and the swearing-in ceremony was carried out. Then esteemed Prof. Borhanoddin Rabbani welcomed the start of official work by the new cabinet under the leadership of esteemed Eng. Golboddin Hekmatyar and wished the new government further success in meeting the aspirations of the Muslim Afghan people and in carrying out great and important tasks.

Prof. Borhanoddin Rabbani then met with the Defense Ministry Commission, Peace Commission, and members of the previous cabinet. At this meeting he pointed out the responsibilities of the Defense Ministry Commission and of the Peace Commission in creating an atmosphere of peace and Islamic fraternity and realizing the peaceful aims of the Islamic State of Afghanistan. He

asked them, under the new conditions in the country when peace and security are prime requirements of our society, to make all their efforts so that an atmosphere of brotherhood is maintained among all Muslim people and forces of Afghanistan.

Two people at the meeting, on behalf of others, promised to put all their strength and ability at the service of restoring peace and security in the country. [passage indistinct]

First Meeting Held

LD1706190793 Kabul Radio Afghanistan Network in Pashto 1530 GMT 17 Jun 93

[Text] After a swearing-in ceremony, the new cabinet of the Islamic State of Afghanistan held its first official session under the chairmanship of esteemed Engineer Golboddin Hekmatyar. Most of the ministers took part.

Quoting a member of the new cabinet, a BAKHTAR INFORMATION AGENCY [BIA] correspondent writes that security matters and the government's work program were discussed in today's meeting. The cabinet session decided that the main work place of the prime minister should be the traditional prime minister's office [in a part of Kabul currently controlled by rebels] and set up a commission to make the necessary preparations for beginning work there.

Replying to questions by a BIA correspondent concerning the foreign policy of the Islamic State of Afghanistan, esteemed Hedayatollah Amin Arsala, foreign minister of the Islamic State of Afghanistan, said:

The foreign policy of the Islamic State of Afghanistan in the year following after the victory of the Islamic revolution was a positive policy. This policy, which seeks to establish strong relations with Afghanistan's neighbors and with the countries of the Islamic world, will continue. With the break-up of the former Soviet Union and the freedom of the Central Asian countries, Afghanistan has gained special importance. Our Islamic state is trying to use this special position. The Islamic State of Afghanistan seeks good and mutually beneficial relations with all countries of the world. The aim of our foreign policy is to safeguard our country's territorial integrity and national sovereignty. We are trying to play a positive role in the region and the world.

Mas'ud Plot To Install Mojaddedi Said Foiled

LD1706160293 London AL-HAYAH in Arabic 16 Jun 93 pp 1, 4

[Ahmad Muwaffaq Zaydan report: "Dramatic Developments in Afghanistan Following Uncovering of Coup Attempt; Mas'ud Planned To Overthrow Rabbani in Cooperation With Dostum and Mojaddedi"]

[Text] Peshawar—Several Afghan sources told AL-HAYAH yesterday that President Borhanoddin Rabbani

has taken emergency security measures to protect himself after receiving information to the effect that his former Defense Minister Ahmad Shah Mas'ud tried last week to carry out a military coup in cooperation with Uzbek militia leader Abdorashid Dostum. The coup plot included installing former transitional President Sebghatollah Mojaddedi as president of the country.

While an Afghan security source emphasized that Rabbani has made large-scale changes in the security organ entrusted with protecting him and has deployed fighters loyal to him from the Jami'at-e Eslami [Islamic Society] around his residence, a well-informed Afghan source confirmed that the coup plot included the liquidation of the president and a number of prominent leaders close to him, first and foremost Ettehad-e Eslami [Islamic Union] leader Abdorasul Sayaf.

Another source close to Prime Minister Golboddin Hekmatyar has revealed that a figure close to Mas'ud, who still enjoys widespread military influence in Kabul, tried to lure Hekmatyar into the capital last week by promising to withdraw the Uzbek militias from their strategic positions in Bala Hesar citadel in response to his request.

The well-informed Afghan source said that the coup plot stipulated that Mojaddedi be appointed president, Mas'ud defense and security minister, and Dostum interior minister, with the foreign affairs portfolios assigned to a figure from the Parcham wing of the (former ruling) communist party. This wing is led by former President Babrak Karmal, who has recently been moving a lot between the militias' stronghold in Jowzjan (north of the country) and Uzbekistan.

The source expressed his belief that the coup plotters intended to keep Hekmatyar on as prime minister, with the intention of removing him later to give the post to National Islamic Front leader Sayyed Ahmad Gaylani, who is calling for former King Zahir Shah's return to power.

It has been learned that preparations for the operations began following the Jalalabad agreement among the Afghan leaders at the end of last May, when Mojaddedi visited Mazar-e Sharif (Dostum's stronghold), where he was accorded a warm reception. He was addressed in mosques as the president of the country. Karmal asked Mojaddedi to make the necessary diplomatic contacts with the Americans, Turks, Iranians, and neighboring Uzbekistan and Tajikistan to secure support for the political changes being prepared.

But Mojaddedi revealed the entire plan upon his return to Pakistan in a meeting with a mojahedin leader, whom AL-HAYAH interviewed. The latter emphasized that Mojaddedi conveyed a message from Dostum to the Pakistani Government, which rejected the plan because it excludes a number of its main allies from power. He heard harsh words from Pakistani officials. In the meantime, Pakistan threatened to close its border with Afghanistan if the peace agreements signed among the mojahedin leaders were breached.

Well-informed sources have told AL-HAYAH that on the day the plot was supposed to be carried out, Hekmatyar contacted Rabbani and asked him to receive his envoy, who carried a warning, since the prime minister had heard the news. So Rabbani, who had also heard about the plot, left the presidential palace and headed for a safe area after learning the news from two different sources.

Observers believe that that was the reason for the rapprochement which emerged among Rabbani, Hekmatyar, and Sayaf during a meeting they held in Baghman (west of Kabul) the day before yesterday. Sayaf's supporters accorded Hekmatyar a warm reception after a period of estrangement between the two sides. The same observers believe that Iran was briefed on the plan but rejected it after it discovered that it excluded its allies, leaders of the Shiite "Wahdah" party, from the center of decisionmaking.

It seems that it was Tehran's position which caused General Muhammad Fahim, chief of intelligence in Kabul (who is close to Mas'ud), to launch statements attacking Iran vehemently for the first time. He accused it of interfering in Afghanistan's internal affairs by giving Iran's supporters material and military support. That coincided with rapprochement between Iran and Hekmatyar after relations had reached the point of exchanging accusations between the two sides.

Rabbani Congratulates Hashemi-Rafsanjani on Reelection

LD1706203593 Kabul Radio Afghanistan Network in Pashto 1530 GMT 17 Jun 93

["Text" of message from President Borhanoddin Rabbani to Iranian President 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani; place of issue and date not given]

[Text] Esteemed brother, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Hazrat-e Hojjat ol-Eslam Val Moslem 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani: The peace and blessing of God be upon you. I heard with great joy the news of your reelection as president of the brotherly Islamic Republic of Iran. I would like to express to you, dear brother, and to the brotherly Iranian nation my personal congratulations and those of the people of Afghanistan.

Your reappointment to this lofty position indicates the trust the whole Iranian nation has in your wise leadership. It is an affirmation of all those policies and programs that Your Excellency has adopted in national and international spheres. I firmly believe that during your term of leadership, dear brother, the present friendly mutually beneficial and traditional relations between our two countries, which are based on Islamic brotherhood and common cultural and linguistic grounds, will further widen and strengthen in the interest of the people of both countries and that of peace and stability in the region and the world.

I take this opportunity to pray to Almighty God once again for the prosperity of the Iranian nation and your good health.

Success come from God.

[Signed] Professor Borhanoddin Rabbani, president of the Islamic State of Afghanistan

India

Continuing Reaction to Allegations Against Prime Minister

Charges Politically Motivated

BK1706161493 Delhi All India Radio Network in English 1530 GMT 17 Jun 93

[Text] The Executive Committee of the Congress Parliamentary Party has charged Harshad Mehta with making politically motivated allegations to scuttle the JPC [Joint Parliamentary Committee] probe in the security scam. In a resolution passed in the capital this evening, the committee said Mehta has made these allegations at a time when it is poised to conclude its task. The resolution noted that it was at the initiative of the prime minister that parliament constituted the JPC to go into all aspects of the security scam in which Mehta is the prime accused. Reposing full confidence in the leadership of the prime minister, the resolution said the party and the government stand united to combat all sinister attempts to blackmail and destabilize the government through wild, baseless, and vicious allegations.

BJP Demands Rao Resignation

BK1706154893 Delhi All India Radio Network in English 1530 GMT 17 Jun 93

[Text] The national executive of the BJP [Bharatiya Janata Party] now meeting at Sankalnagar in Bangalore has adopted a resolution demanding immediate resignation of the prime minister following the allegation of Harshad Mehta. The outgoing president of the party, Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi, said there should be an impartial inquiry into the allegation.

Further Reaction

BK1806034593 Delhi All India Radio Network in English 1530 GMT 18 Jun 93

[Text] The Union Council of Ministers has reiterated its total faith and confidence in the leadership of the prime minister. It has committed itself to fight under his leadership the forces of destabilization. The meeting, which took place in New Delhi yesterday, termed Harshad Mehta's allegation against the prime minister as false and malicious and that the forces of disruption and disintegration are out to sabotage the process of economic recovery. Noting that the country has come out of its deepest crisis under the leadership of Mr. Rao, the

council said the forces of disruption have chosen this moment to reverse the process of stabilization and consolidation.

Several state Congress-I committees and legislature parties have rallied behind the prime minister in view of the allegations by Harshad Mehta. The West Bengal Congress legislature party has called the allegation a conspiracy of mischievous forces intended to destabilize the country. Union Minister Mr. Vidhya Charan Shukla told newsmen that the allegation has come from a person who has lost legal battles.

Former Deputy Prime Minister Mr. Devi Lal of the SJP [Samajwadi Janata Party] has termed the allegation as the sinister conspiracy by an anti-national to destabilize the country. The Samajwadi Janata Party president, Mr. Mulayam Singh Yadav, has on the other hand said that the allegation indicates abetment of corruption by the Congress-I.

The Nagaland chief minister, Mr. S.C. Jamir, has called the allegation a motivated act in collusion with some political forces to destroy the Congress-I. The vice chairman of the Kissan [Farmers] Congress, Mr. Ramesh Sharma, has said that the allegation throws direct light on the conspiracy hatched by the foreign powers wanting to put obstacles in India's economic development. The Kerala pradesh [state] Congress-I president, Vayalar Ravi, described the allegation as a political plot to malign the prime minister. Meghalaya Chief Minister Mr. M.C. Marak has said the allegation is aimed at destabilizing the country. All India Congress-S Committee general secretary and a former MP, Mr. S.W. Dhawe, has said in Nagpur that considering the background of Harshad Mehta it is difficult to believe his statement. In Bangalore, the Congress-I leader, Mr. A.K. Subbhaiya, has said that the allegation appeared to be fantastic nonsense. The Andhra Pradesh chief minister, Mr. K. Vijay Bhaskar Reddy, has accused the BJP [Bharatiya Janata Party] of instigating Harshad Mehta to level unfounded charges against the prime minister, Mr. P. V. Narasimha Rao, and asserted that its plan to gain power through these dubious methods would not succeed. He was talking to the UNI after the CWC [Congress Working Committee] meeting yesterday.

Union ministers belonging to Uttar Pradesh say that the design of Harshad Mehta is only a thin veil of what they called a colossal conspiracy of political parties who have failed to achieve political aims. The signatories to the statement are Mrs. Sheila Kaul, Mr. Balram Singh Yadav, Mr. Salman Khurshid, and Mr. Ram Lal Rahi.

Meanwhile, Mr. Rakesh Mittal, son of the late Rajya Sabha MP, Satpal Mittal, has denied that Harshad Mehta paid one crore rupees to the prime minister. Mr. Mittal told PTI that Mehta's claim was a mere concoction of lies and a deep-rooted political conspiracy to destabilize the country.

Advani Takes Over From Joshi as BJP President

BK1806075693 Delhi All India Radio Network in English 0730 GMT 18 Jun 93

[Text] Mr. L.K. Advani has taken over as the president of the Bharatiya Janata Party [BJP]. He assumed office for the third term from the outgoing president of the party, Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi, during the National Council session of the party at Bangalore this morning.

Delivering his presidential address, Mr. Advani said that if voted to power at the center, his party will change the face of the country in 10 years by improving infrastructural facilities like drinking water, power and transport. It will also integrate family planning with the literacy and other welfare programs. Alleging that the country's leadership has failed the people, Mr. Advani called for a new approach and self-discipline. Mr. Advani also dwelt on issues like construction of a Ram temple at Ayodhya, economic liberalization, foreign relations, nuclear options, demographic invasion, election reforms and corruption in high places.

Army Takes Steps To Seal Jammu, Kashmir Border

BK1806101293 Delhi All India Radio Network in English 0830 GMT 18 Jun 93

[Text] The army has launched a series of measures to seal the border in Jammu and Kashmir to prevent infiltration and to cut off the incoming of arms and ammunition from Pakistan-occupied Kashmir to the valley. According to PTI, a coordinating three-tier defense system has been organized for the purpose. Additional troops have been deployed to make it impossible for any illegal transborder movement. Special attention has been paid to cover tactical passage and rare areas to intercept armed militants. The installation of sophisticated electronic devices has also been done to prevent infiltration.

'Massive Military Crackdown'

BK1706145093 Islamabad PTV Television Network in English 1400 GMT 17 Jun 93

[Text] In occupied Kashmir, another 18 people have been martyred in the massive military crackdown and clashes in the valley. According to KMS [KASHMIR MEDIA SERVICE], Indian troops opened fire on a bus stand in Patan in Srinagar-Baramulla Road, killing four and injuring seven waiting passengers. In (Nadihal), in Baramulla, four mujahedin were martyred in a clash with Indian troops during siege and search operation.

Iran

Khamene'i Addresses Clergy Gathering on Elections

LD1606175093 Tehran Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran First Program Network in Persian 1008 GMT 16 Jun 93

[Speech by Islamic Revolution leader Ayatollah 'Ali Hoseyni Khamene'i at gathering of theologians, Friday

imams of mosques in Tehran and Qom, and Iranian and non-Iranian seminarians from Qom seminary on 16 June—recorded]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. [passage omitted] There are two or three issues I deem necessary to mention, particularly in view of their importance to this session and the honorable people present. The first point I must express, to show my gratitude to the great and alert nation, is to thank the people for their large turnout at the presidential elections, which indeed raised the honor and esteem of the revolution and the system of the Islamic Republic in the world and in the eyes of international analysts. Also, we should thank the people, and praise God for His blessing, for the valuable outcome of these elections, which resulted in the election of a popular figure whose personality indeed, will not change with the title of president. The president whom you have chosen constitutes one of the pillars of our great revolution, and I am by no means exaggerating. He is a personality who has devoted the core of his life to the revolution, Islam, and this great struggle. He has devoted his youth to Islam and the revolution. It is a source of pride to a nation to have had such free elections in a totally open and unpolluted atmosphere, where people can decide and choose freely. We saw that very clearly during this round of elections.

In such an atmosphere, despite enemy propaganda—and I will tell you of the enemy's intentions and actions, their outcome, and its future plans—and under its propaganda bombardment, this nation, with its maturity and high degree of acumen, elected as the president a decent, open-minded, and honorable personality whose life history speaks of self-sacrifice.

Before these elections, world propaganda was acting like a storm. Of course, fortunately, our dear nation, in not paying notice to those foreign radios and propaganda trumpets, did not become much involved in such enemy propaganda. Those involved, however—and we could clearly see the enemy's mischievous attempts carried out in the hope of perhaps depriving the Islamic Revolution of popular elections and a high turnout of people... [incomplete sentence as heard] Two months before the elections, or perhaps longer, they embarked on all kinds of direct and indirect propaganda. They used any character they could find from among the fugitives and dregs of the former regime and the despicable and disgraceful counterrevolutionaries, to perhaps somehow, in any way possible, harm the elections.

On the day of the elections they saw what is happening in Iran. They saw that, despite the fact that it is school exam time and farming season, the people went to the ballot boxes and approximately 17 million voted and took part in the elections. As the figures show, this many people have not taken part in any presidential elections since the outset of the revolution.

Naturally, the enemy was extremely upset and worried about this blow. Most of the world's propaganda is in the

hands of Zionists. Most of those famous news agencies in the world belong to Zionists, and some famous radios in the world also belong to them. The Zionists behave like mad dogs of arrogance in this region; barking, biting ankles, and attacking everybody is in the nature of Zionists. Nothing else is expected of them and, of course, nobody pays any attention to them. If one looks at their propaganda at various periods, however, one would find amazing things. If one were to regard the propaganda, one would see how important the Iranian elections are to them, especially the presidential elections; how important it is for them to do something so that the people do not take part in the election. That could be gleaned from their propaganda.

They received a blow, however. With their presence, the Iranian people slapped them in the face. Consider this large country: Our country is not like a European country in which one could travel from one corner to another in two hours. Those countries are small; their roads are motorways. In our country, in which so many roads were built after the revolution, there are still villages which are not easily accessible. There are 60,000 villages sprawled all over the country with about half the country's population. Ballot boxes cannot reach many of them, and those the boxes reach do not stop there; they stop for half an hour or one hour in each village. All this results in a decrease in votes. At the same time, 17 million who were eligible to vote out of the entire population—which is a high percentage—did vote. This is the people's acceptance, their love for the revolution, and their presence on the scene. It is that which is considered a slap in the face of arrogance propaganda.

Then there was the choice, choosing such a personality. After the election, now that they have been slapped in the face, their propaganda has resumed in another form. They analyze and, in short, conclude that the Iranian people are angry with the Islamic revolution and the Islamic Republic. This is the result of what they are trying to forcibly prove. Obviously, it could not be proven to anyone except to their own diseased minds and those of their followers.

The Iranian nation should thank God that it was able to make the enemy angry at this stage. The presence of you, the people of Iran, on the scene of the election and your participation in that great, determining, and important election made world arrogance, its lackeys, its trumpeters, and propagandists angry. God be satisfied with you, dear nation. You did a great deed.

I would like to say that the statesmen of the Islamic Republic should appreciate the people and their presence on the scene. The officials of various sectors of the country should not make a mistake in their analysis and think that the people taking part in their masses means that they are satisfied with everything the officials have done. It is not so. The people love the revolution, the imam, the Government of the Islamic Republic, and the system. It does not mean that the people endorse everything the officials of various sectors do. The officials

should be aware. We must all regard ourselves and see how beneficial our work is to this self-sacrificing, dear, intelligent, and forbearing people. If we see and realize that part of our work is not beneficial, we must have the courage and improve our work. The people ask this of us. They ask this of the officials.

The officials should place two issues at the top of their priority list. One is proper selection. They should select pure, trustworthy, dedicated, sincere, and helpful individuals. To select one's colleagues for such an important task is a major undertaking. We should not trust every unworthy individual nor should we force the people to deal with someone who attaches no importance to other people's needs and who thinks only of himself.

The second is that they should not seek this service, this responsibility for the sake of their own material gain. The officials of this system should give up any craving for numerous desirable things. They should forego many pleasures. Thanks be to God, we see that they do forego many pleasures too.

I once said that although the officials of the Islamic Republic are a long way away from being as good as they were at the time of the prince of the faithful [Imam 'Ali], at the same time there is a great deal of difference between the standards of our officials and standards elsewhere in the world today.

Other people who become presidents or ministers in the world today secure a great many privileges and much personal gain themselves while in office. In fact, they seek office precisely to obtain those privileges. This is often the case, although there may be some exceptions in the world. Therefore, you see that the most fortunate former presidents in most powerful countries, including the United States, are those who have been able to have contacts with some companies, corporations, and so on, so that when their presidential term is over they can act as middlemen or financial consultants for those companies. This is how they behave, provided that their former offenses have not landed them in jail or in court facing trial, as happens to many of them.

See the difference between them and the officials of the Islamic Republic, who do not seek—and should not seek—any privileges for themselves. They lead ordinary lives; they live only for the sake of being able to work for the people. They should forego many pleasures and desires.

This is how appreciation is shown for what the people do. When things are like this, the world of arrogant powers—with all their hue and cry and propaganda and the hot-tempered outbursts in which they indulge... [pauses] You see how some of these immature and blundering statesmen in the world sit here and there and say meaningless and baseless things against nations and countries and against the realities of this world. One example of this phenomenon is officials currently in charge in the United States who are weighed down by the pressures of the abundant domestic problems they are

facing, which are breaking the back of the new administration which has been in power for a few months. To free themselves from the difficulties they face, they keep sending that anti-Iranian statesman, that anti-Iranian, ill-humored [bad-kholq], and short-tempered [tondkhu] foreign minister, various places in the world so that he may constantly speak against various countries. Now, we know that our dear people have ignored what the latter or their seniors or masters have had to say and have merely snickered at them. [Crowd chants slogans: God is great; Khamene'i is the leader; Death to the counterrevolutionaries and terrorists; Death to America; Death to Israel; Death to the Monafeqin and Saddam].

The second issue is the issue of Moharram [month of mourning for Shiites] and propaganda. Gentlemen, the foundations of religion was strengthened with 'Ashura and lasted under the auspices of 'Ashura. If it were not for the great self-sacrifice of Hoseyn Ebn-e Ali—a self-sacrifice which totally awakened the conscience of history—the establishment of Islam would have ended completely during the first century or by the middle of the next century after Hijrah. It is definitely so! If those who like history observe historical facts, they will agree to that. [passage omitted]

We Shiites have benefitted greatly from that incident; of course non-Shiites have also benefitted from it. Right now in Egypt, the Ra's ol-Hoseyn mosque—where it is believed the sacred head of that great man is buried—is a place of congregation of the lovers of Mohammad's household in Egypt. The Egyptian nation is a good nation; we are not concerned with their regime, their government. It is a nation which loves Mohammad's household. All over the world were affected by this, but the Shiites made extraordinary use of it. We safeguarded religion through this incident, explained the edicts to the people, and placed the people's feelings at the service of religion and faith. We mean the tribe of clerics and missionaries during the past centuries. The latest of the great blessings of that incident is this same glorious revolution of ours. But for the Karbela incident and taking the lead from it the revolution would not be victorious. [passage omitted]

Let us turn to the issue of the war. Let me not forget to tell you at this point that the missionary gentlemen, the preachers, the religious speakers, religious singers, and eulogists should not forget that in our time the Basijis are a complete example of the incidents of 'Ashura. [passage omitted] Some of them became martyrs; some of them are still here. Those who are here did not become martyrs not because they shunned martyrdom; they went for martyrdom but martyrdom did not come to them. Let it not be forgotten that the incident of 'Ashura and Moharram is connected with our martyrs and the rest of those Basijis of whom, thank God, are many among our community, young and old; especially the young.

Well, the month of publicity is in front of us and you. Take care that you make the most of this in the path of religion and for God. [passage omitted]

[Excerpts] Honorable gentlemen, clerics, worthy, hard-working scholars, preachers. Today our youth, with their open minds, have questions. You should not construe those questions as fault finding; you should not silence a youth as soon as he asks a question as if he were blaspheming. He is young. Young people have open minds. Wrong thoughts and wrong kinds of reasonings are found everywhere in the world today with all these existing audio and visual links. The question arises in the minds of our young people: Who is supposed to get rid of these wrong thoughts? It is I and you who have to get rid of them. If you do not go and fill the ideological vacuum and reply correctly to the questions and eliminate the problem, then someone else will do it incorrectly. We do not say that they may necessarily be doing this on purpose. No, they may not want to explain things wrongly but may have limited understanding, information, literacy, comprehension. Clergymen should be armed with pure Islamic thought—the best, most convincing, strongest. We do have such arguments. A person such as martyr Motahhari—God's peace be upon him—would disarm a university community by convincing it and making it accept what he said. There were many in that same college at Tehran University who publicized their opposition to religion and lectured in the same vein, and that eminent clergyman did not go and quarrel with them and get into fist fights with them. He shook their hands and talked to them about his ideas and thoughts and dominated the teaching scene. This is how it was before the revolution. [passage omitted] We should equip ourselves in this way; this is what the pulpits should be like. Of course, I do not only mean the pulpits; I am referring really to all mourning ceremonies and all lamentations and prayer ceremonies. The late Haji Nuri wrote a book about conditions attached to becoming a prayer reciter. [passage omitted]

So those who recite prayers and sing hymns should take care to keep closely and precisely to the teachings of Islam so that the laments, prayers, and flagellations become a step along the path of the ascent of people to the peak of Islamic thought. This is what is needed today for us. They should try and avoid banalities, forbidden literature, and unbecoming deeds, which are abusive to religion and not worthy of the system of the holy Imam Hoseyn. These should be avoided. May God's favors and blessings be upon you. [passage omitted]

Hashemi-Rafsanjani Discusses Psychological Warfare

LD1706124093 Tehran Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran First Program Network in Persian 0930 GMT
17 Jun 93

[Text] President Hashemi-Rafsanjani today met with the participants of the first symposium on psychological warfare. He described the psychological methods and devices of the enemies of the Islamic revolution during the length of the holy defense and the era of reconstruction and emphasized the need to recognize the enemy's

hegemonic drives and confront its psychological warfare. We draw your attention to the details of this meeting:

At this meeting the president stressed the need to explain the effects of the enemy's psychological warfare to the people. He said: Contrary to military warfare, the enemy deploys highly complex and invisible equipment to invade people and society from within and it tries to fulfill its objectives by resorting to such devices as rumors, radios, and false propaganda.

President Hashemi-Rafsanjani considered that undermining aspirations and values, magnifying the problems of countries in the process of development, and belittling the achievements of these countries—tainting the beloved personalities of a society and also negating the religious and national beliefs and faith of a society and undermining self-confidence and the managerial abilities of the countries of the Third World—are among the psychological warfare methods and objectives of the enemies which aimed at establishing the enemy's hegemony over a society.

The president stressed: The issue presented by the eminent leader as cultural onslaught is an important chapter of psychological warfare which is that we should not allow the enemies to weaken our beliefs in Islam and the revolution or make us doubt them. The president considered that the ultimate aim of the enemy through its psychological warfare is to create a vacuum and at a higher stage, to substitute devious beliefs, and to undermine the personalities of individuals and the self-confidence of a society. He said: With these insinuations, individual morale for the reconstruction of the country will be eroded and when this happens, a society lacking morale will surrender to the adverse propaganda of the enemies without any resistance whatsoever and will doubt the justness of its own values and ideology.

The president considered that the propaganda of the mass media affiliated to global arrogance is the most important element of the propaganda warfare. He said: The output of this media which is imbued with a mixture of truth and falsehood, is disseminated throughout the world. One of their chief aims is to magnify the problems of developing countries and their lack of capabilities. This is very damaging.

One of the major problems with the Third World media and tribunes is that under the influence of these insinuations they create a climate of psychological warfare by magnifying their problems and underrating their potential and capabilities.

Pointing to the fact that commercial exchanges among all countries is natural and inevitable, President Hashemi-Rafsanjani commented on the propagation of various rumors through the mendacious propaganda bombardment of the developed countries which interpret even such commercial exchanges as evidence of those countries' dependency. He said: Developed countries, which exaggerate the problems of the Third World countries out of all proportion, are themselves faced with

colossal problems. Some of them are unable to even maintain security in their cities at night.

Enumerating the cultural, political, economic, and social achievements of the Islamic revolution, the president said: To achieve economic independence, our country's experts have commissioned a large number of dams and industrial, development and reconstruction projects without using foreign labor. They have done so amid a constant attempt to depict the developing countries as dependent on the outside, by conducting psychological warfare, and by resorting to hyperbole.

President Hashemi-Rafsanjani stressed: Islamic Iran has overcome the enemy's propaganda and psychological warfare by virtue of its revolutionary spirit, but the majority of the Third World countries are going through a period of destabilization and there is a brain drain from the Third World to the developed world for the lack of self-belief and confidence.

In conclusion, the president called on the officials in charge of the first symposium on psychological warfare to look into ways of identifying and fighting the enemy's hegemonic methods and adopting a suitable defense, by conducting scientific research at various universities.

It should be mentioned that the two-day symposium was sponsored by the Islamic Republic of Iran's Voice and Vision Research and Assessment Center.

Before the president's speech, Mr Mohammad Hashemi, the head of Voice and Vision, having introduced the participants in the symposium, said that the aim of the first symposium on psychological warfare was to identify the enemy's methods of psychological warfare. The head of the Voice and Vision said: After its defeat in military operations and despair over being able to harm the country, it has sought to act by deploying its fifth column and conducting psychological warfare in political, economic, and social arenas. Fortunately, it has hitherto failed to achieve its evil aims. He said: Voice and Vision has held this symposium because of its duty to safeguard the values of the revolution. We hope to have reciprocal encounters with the enemy.

Paper Says Votes for Tavakkoli 'Warning' for President

NC18060*4293 Tehran TEHRAN TIMES in English
14 Jun 93 p 2

[Editorial: "The Criterion Is the People's Votes"]

[Text] With the announcement of the results of the presidential elections, in Iran 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani has been elected for the second time as the president of the Islamic Republic of Iran with over ten and half million votes out of a total of 16.7 million or 63 percent of the votes.

Although president Hashemi-Rafsanjani's success had been anticipated by many political observers, the relative success of Ahmad Tavakkoli in the runner-up position was totally unexpected.

During his presidential campaign, Ahmad Tavakkoli had based his programs on the criticism of certain economic problems by the present government. He had also attacked the financial corruption, inefficiency and the bureaucratic hurdles created in the government organizations.

Political experts, who have been closely following the presidential election procedures believe that in the economic field the proposals put forward by Tavakkoli are not essentially different from what is being practiced by the government of President Hashemi-Rafsanjani. What attracted near four million voters to Tavakkoli was his strong criticism of the financial corruption and the inefficacy of the present bureaucracy. An this could indeed be a warning for the future government of President Hashemi-Rafsanjani.

Now that President Hashemi-Rafsanjani has in effect been assured of the people's trust, and while he will undoubtedly be continuing his present programs of economic reforms, he should start strict campaigns against all kinds of corruption (financial and otherwise) and against bureaucratic inefficiencies.

On the international scene those who had been trying to present distorted images of the country had claimed that President Hashemi-Rafsanjani would get 95 percent of the votes in a false and staged elections whose results are determined beforehand. This sort of claims is based on the analogy of staged and predetermined elections which have been conducted in a number of the Middle Eastern countries.

But as it turned out in the presidential elections in Iran, one of the candidates who was not so very popular, managed to obtain near four million (around 24 percent) of the votes after a relatively short election campaign. This clearly indicates that the elections in Iran have been conducted honestly and without any underhand tactics. This is indeed a highly valuable social asset which should be appreciated and preserved. As the late Imam Khomeyni had said, "The ultimate criterion is the people's votes."

Lebanese Defense Minister Begins Three-Day Visit

LD1806101893 Tehran Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran First Program Network in Persian 0930 GMT 18 Jun 93

[Text] Lebanese Defense Minister Muhsin Dallul arrived in Tehran last night at the head of a high-ranking military delegation. He was welcomed by Akbar Torkan, the minister of defense and Armed Forces logistics. Upon arrival in Tehran, the Lebanese defense minister referred to the two countries' friendly relations and

common views on the international scene. He expressed the hope that the forthcoming talks between the two countries' military officials will be fruitful.

This morning the Lebanese defense minister and his entourage went to the immaculate shrine of Imam Khomeyni, God's benedictions be upon him. They paid their respects to the late founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran by laying a wreath on the shrine. The high-ranking military delegation from Lebanon will be staying in Tehran for three days, during which its members will confer with the military officials of our country.

Habibi Receives Kazakhstan's Culture Minister

LD1706184993 Tehran IRNA in English 1752 GMT 17 Jun 93

[Text] Tehran, June 17, IRNA—Iran and Kazakhstan Republic today expressed readiness to cooperate in various cultural, economic and political fields.

First Vice-President Hasan Habibi in a meeting with Kazakh Minister of Culture, Yerkegeliy Rakhmadiyev, said that cooperation in the said fields could improve within the framework of Tehran-Almaty bilateral ties and the Economic Cooperation Organisation (ECO)'s regulations.

Iran, Turkey and Pakistan founded ECO but later such republics as Kazakhstan, Azerbaijan, Kyrgyz, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan as well as Afghanistan joined the group.

Habibi referred to the turmoils in certain newly independent republics of the former Soviet Union as "against their people's interest and detrimental to their socio-cultural, political and economic status."

He expressed satisfaction over the Kazakhstan Republic's lack of such problems.

Rakhmadiyev in return referred to the historical 1,000-year-old relations between two Iranian and Kazakh nations and said: "We consider Iran as our own home and hope that bilateral ties would expand further."

He expressed hope that setting up of exhibitions in both countries would help Iranian and Kazakh nations to get further acquainted with each other's culture and civilization.

Bandits Storm Village, Kill 17 Civilians

LD1706171393 Tehran IRNA in English 1645 GMT 17 Jun 93

[Text] Shiraz, Fars Prov., June 17, (IRNA)—Bandits and drug traffickers attacked a village in this southern province, massacring 17 villagers including three children.

Husseinabad Sabzroyeh, 150 kms from Darab in Fars Province, was stormed by armed bandits on Wednesday [16 June] night who killed 10 men, four women and three children.

A motorcyclist trying to escape the village to inform gendarmes of the attack was also burned alive by the intruding hooligans.

The intruders blew to pieces a villager's home with rocket propelled grenade, killing the villager, his wife and three children, according to local officials.

An eyewitness indentified the bandits as being members of the notorious Naroei Clan.

Law enforcement forces have launched a man-hunt to arrest the criminals.

Hamas Reportedly Granted Funds To Set Up TV Station

TA1606144793 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew
16 Jun 93 p 5

[Report by Yehoshu'a Me'iri]

[Text] Hamas [Islamic Resistance Movement] will receive \$30 million from Iran in the coming weeks and an additional grant of millions of dollars aimed at setting up the organization's television station in Lebanon.

In cables to Hamas leaders in Jordan, Sudan, and Lebanon immediately after his reelection, Iranian President Hashemi-Rafsanjani promised that Iran will increase support for the organization with funds and weapons, in addition to the \$10 million transferred to Hamas several months ago.

Pakistan

Further on Raids To Capture Suspect in CIA Killings

Tip-Off on Kansi Presence in Quetta

BK1706124993 Islamabad THE NATION in English 17 Jun 93 pp 1, 4

[Text] Quetta—Strong contingents of Frontier Corps [FC], a federally controlled law enforcing agency, conducted surprise raids simultaneously in different localities of provincial capital early Wednesday [16 June] to apprehend a Pakistani suspect, Mir Aimal Kansi, involved in killing of two CIA personnel outside its headquarter in Virginia State on January 23 last in USA. According to details, the FC men, dividing in various groups, and having armoured carriers, encircled the residents of the relatives of Aimal Kansi in different localities before morning prayer. The members of the law enforcing agency first perched at the top of the houses by ladders they brought with them, without informing the occupants. They barged into the houses including of Aimal Kansi and searched thoroughly, but all in vain. The areas where FC Jawans [soldiers] conducted the raids included the oldest fort of Kansi's, Killa Kansi, Arbab Karam Khan road, Mission road and Pashnunabad. The houses of Nawab Abdul Qadir Kansi

Dr Abdul Malik Kansi, Dr Munir Kansi, Abdul Khaliq Khan Kansi, Arbab Qasina Kansi, a senior Government servant, Arbab Abdul Sattar Kansi and Haji Habidullah were subjected to intense search. The Kansi tribesmen strongly condemned the FC raids on their houses without having what they claimed any search warrants and lady searchers. They said that the FC men perched at the top of the houses, where the women folk were asleep in open which they said was a "shameful act" for the protectors of the citizens in a pure tribal set-up.

It is known that the federal government on a tip off about the presence of Mir Aimal Kansi in Quetta ordered the Frontier Corps to conducted the raids at the residence of all his relatives and friends, who are suspected for providing shelters to CIA wanted man, without informing the provincial authority, minimizing the risk of leaking out the informantion of arrest. The FC is said to have only contacted the Chief Secretary Balochistan and informed him that they are going to some houses to apprehend Chakar Chakrani Bugti, a suspect involved in the killing five FC men including a Captain and Tehsilder [revenue officer] at Mughari in Kashmir region bordering Sindh and Balochistan some six months ago.

The knowledgable sources of the government disclosed to THE NATION that the federally controlled law enforcing agency raided the houses without seeking any warrants and taking the provincial authority in confidence which is an open encroachment of provincial autonomy. The sources further informed that strong resentment was conveyed the the federal interior ministry on this "uncalled for" incident.

When a Frontier Corps official contacted by this correspondent Wednesday [16 June] evening, he who requested for anonymity, claimed that the raids were conducted after seeking arrest warrant from the District Magistrate Quetta for nabbing the CIA wanted criminal. He further said that we had information that Aimal Kansi has entered Quetta after remaining underground outside the province. He confirmed that after conducted well-organised raids, Aimal was not tracked down.

Balochistan Chief Minister Protests Action

BK1706122093 Karachi DAWN in English 17 Jun 93 p 16

[Text] Quetta, June 16—Federal Government-controlled militiaman on Wednesday [16 June] morning raided several places simultaneoulsy for Aimal Kansi, the absconding man who reportedly shot dead two US CIA personnel outside the CIA headquarters in Virginia in January last.

The eyewitness accounts confirmed presence of at least five foreigners during the raids at different places, mostly people related to Aimal Kansi. The foreigners could not be identified by the eye-witnesses. But the sources from a local hotel confirmed presence of some American

nationals who left Quetta on Wednesday following the pre-dawn raids at residences of different people.

The places were residences of prominent people, government officials and notables having some relations with Aimal Kansi, presumably the militiamen suspected his presence in this provincial capital. A raid was also conducted at the residence of Aimal Kansi, another source said.

The militiamen cordoned off the whole localities where raids were conducted. They were carrying ladders and scaled the walls without informing the inmates and occupants. During the search, Aimal Kansi was not found, provincial government officials said.

The residents of Arbab Abdul Qadir Kansi, chief of the Kansi tribe in Balochistan, Arbab Abdul Sattar, a notable, Arbab Mohammad Qasim, Secretary Services and General Administration, Balochistan, Dr Abdul Malik, a notable and a known specialist, Akhundzada Abdul Khaliq Kansi and Aimal's at Mission Road were raided.

The militiamen were escorted by the armoured personnel carriers. They also carried weapons. They were carrying a picture of Aimal Kansi and identifying each one inside the houses. They were not accompanied by a lady searcher causing harassment and resentment among the people.

Meanwhile, the local residents complained that some foreigners were seen in the localities roaming in mysterious circumstances keeping a watch on all people coming and going out of the localities.

Hotel sources also confirmed that a couple of them reached Quetta on Monday and they were joined by others. But all of them left Quetta on Wednesday following the abortive raids.

In the meantime, the Balochistan Chief Minister, Nawab Zulfiqar Magsi, strongly resented the raids and claimed that the militiamen did not seek permission, nor did they obtain warrants of arrest of anyone.

The Chief Minister said that the militiamen sought permission for arresting Chakar Khan Chakarani who shot dead some militiamen in Kashmir region a few months back. But the militiamen raided different places for Aimal Kansi for which the provincial government was not taken into confidence.

The Chief Minister termed the action of militiamen as unlawful and exceeding their powers in this regard.

He said he had written letters to the Prime Minister and the Federal Interior Minister protesting against the raids informing that the provincial government would not be responsible for the consequences, if any in future.

When asked about the FBI agents accompanying the militiamen conducting the raids in Quetta, the Chief Minister said he was not aware about them, nor he knew about their presence.

The Chief Minister declared that if the FBI people entered the province and conducted raids without prior permission, the provincial government would arrest and prosecute them.

FBI Team Questions Kansi's Brothers

BK1806074793 Peshawar THE FRONTIER POST in English 18 Jun 93 p 1

[By Amanullah]

[Text] Quetta—The presence of some American FBI officers in the provincial capital is now confirmed as they interrogated the three brothers of Aimal Kansi in the general headquarters of the Frontier Corps [FC] here on Wednesday [16 June] morning.

The two-members FBI team thoroughly screened Hamidullah Kansi, Nasibullah Kansi and Mir Wasi Kansi separately. The FC forces are said to have broken down the inner door of the house of Aimal Kansi after entering into it forcibly.

The FC personnel carried out a thorough search of the house and later took the three brothers to the FC headquarters where after a complete interrogation the FBI men asked them to give them fingerprints which they denied but were forced to do so.

Meanwhile, a representative delegation of the Kansi tribe called on the IG [Inspector General] FC on Thursday and lodged a protest with him over the high-handedness of the FC men during the search operation of their houses.

It is learnt that the IG FC told the notables that he was under strict direction of President Ghulam Ishaq Khan to make this action a success at all cost. It is further learnt that President Ghulam Ishaq Khan received a message from President Bill Clinton to trace out Aimal at all cost.

The delegations of Kansi notables also called on the governor Balochistan, Sardar Gul Muhammad Khan Jugazad. He assured the delegation that he would approach the relevant agency to ensure that no such incident occurs again.

The raid on the houses of Kansi families has been widely condemned by all sections of the society.

Awar National Party (ANP), Pashto Hwa Miti Awansi Party [PMAP], Balochistan National Movement [BNM], Balochistan Labour Federation [BLF] and other organizations criticized the operation and described it as direct interference in the provincial matters violating the provincial autonomy.

APP ADDS: It may be mentioned that the FC forces reportedly conducted search raids Wednesday on some houses of the Kansi community in a bid to trace Aimal Khan Kansi wanted by the American government in murder case of the CIA officials.

Aimal Kansi, a resident of Quetta, [word indistinct] from a Kansi family could not be arrested during the raid.

'Indignation' Among Kansi Tribes

BK1806104993 Lahore PAKISTAN in Urdu 18 Jun 93
pp 1, 7

[By political reporter]

[Text] Islamabad—The raids and house searches conducted by the U.S. (?CIA) force in the Kansi Tribe area for the arrest of Aimal Kansi have created serious indignation among the Kansi tribes. This was stated by Aurangzeb Kansi, a chieftain of the Kansi tribe, while talking to newsmen in the Parliament House Cafeteria. He said the different tribes in Balochistan have their own customs and traditions, with violations considered unforgivable. He asked why the entire Kansi Tribe is being punished for a crime committed by Aimal Kansi. Had Aimal Kansi been among us, we would have handed him over immediately, because we have no sympathy for him. But, our traditions are being trampled upon. The U.S. CIA, by entering into our community and raiding our houses, is violating the privacy of our womenfolk and the dignity and honor of our families, he said. Aurangzeb Kansi, who belongs to the Awami National Party, met his party president Ajmal Khattak and informed him of all the details. Ajmal Khattak promised to raise the issue at the National Assembly and said steps will be taken to prevent such excesses there.

Editorial Questions Government's Action

BK1806075993 Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English
18 Jun 93 p 6

[Editorial: "Adding to a Volatile Situation"]

[Text] The Federal government did its bit to add to the boiling cauldron, which this country has been for quite some time, by having the Frontier Corps (FC) jawans [soldiers] search the houses of the Kansi tribals in three localities of Quetta early Wednesday morning to arrest Aimal Kansi. The FC personnel carried out the raids backed by armoured carriers as if they were besieging the localities they visited. Typically, no search warrants were shown to the occupants of the houses when they questioned the presence of the FC personnel who booted their way into houses, in many cases giving little or no time to the ladies sleeping on the roofs to go into rooms. This is inexcusable. Naturally, the Balochistan government has taken the matter very seriously. But Chief Minister [CM] Magsi may have over reacted in calling it a "provocation by the centre". It is not so. No doubt the raids were carried out without informing the local

administration a fact sensibly admitted by Frontier Corps sources. The incident should not leave Centre and the Balochistan government on anything like a collision course. CM Magsi said he has written "semi official" notes to the President and Prime Minister about this "uncalled for" operation by the Frontier Corps. The operation was not uncalled for Mr Magsi says, "it is a clear violation of provincial autonomy." It is not so really. He said he had plainly told the Federal government that if any casualty took place during such incidents in future, the Frontier Corps alone would be held responsible. Again Mr Magsi is being over sensitive. To say his government "would not cooperate with the Frontier Corps", is to be a trifle indiscreet. Mr Magsi's displeasure is not entirely arbitrary. His tone is difficult to appreciate. And his anger is evidently getting the better of his wisdom.

It is alleged the searches were carried out under the direct orders of the Federal government which controls the FC. A possible reason the Centre can advance for this sudden, unannounced raid could be that they feared Aimal Kansi would make a getaway if the local administration was informed of the raids. It has to be mentioned that the Kansi tribesmen have strong connections in the Balochistan government. Such an excuse would have been patently justified if Aimal Kansi had been unearthed. As it turned out, the FC personnel drew an absolute blank. This is not unusual. During the course of the fruitless exercise, FC may have exceeded their mandate. Their may amount to unlawfully entering the houses of Kansi tribesmen. Not to give the womenfolk a chance to seek cover is unforgivable. This is violation of the privacy of the citizens. Here the officers, rather than men of the force owe an explanation. However, we do sympathise with the FC personnel for having returned so disappointed. They set out on a clandestine mission to arrest that most wanted of "criminals" (by the Americans, of course) and returned with a bad name! If only they could have seen their way to informing the provincial government, much of this stink could have been avoided.

President Holds Out 'Olive Branch' to Sharif

BK1806064493 Hong Kong AFP in English 0551 GMT
18 Jun 93

[Text] Islamabad, June 18 (AFP)—Pakistani President Ghulam Ishaq Khan Friday held out an olive branch to Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif after a bitter months-long power struggle between the two leaders.

"The president and the prime minister were integral parts of the system and could not do without each other," the 78-year-old head of state said in a rare interview with an Islamabad daily.

No immediate comment was available from Sharif or his allies about Ishaq Khan's reconciliatory move.

The statement was the first of its kind by the president since the Pakistani Supreme Court on May 26 reinstated

the National Assembly and Sharif, declaring Ishaq Khan's April 18 dissolution order and sacking of the premier illegal.

In the interview with THE NEWS, the president said he had taken the action "according to my lights."

"But now that the Supreme Court has given its judgement and I have submitted to it, dissolution is behind us. I should not come in the way of normal relations."

The two top men have not met formally since the judicial verdict, while government leaders have indirectly accused Ishaq Khan of pulling strings behind the scenes to weaken Sharif, citing the dissolution of two provincial assemblies.

"I am ready, willing and eager to meet Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif whenever he calls. I shall receive him with open arms," Ishaq Khan said.

"In fact, but for our meeting normal functions have been resumed since the day the National Assembly was restored," Ishaq Khan added.

The president, whose five-year term expires by the end of the current year, said he did not desire re-election nor "have I tried to replace the prime minister by myself or anybody else."

"There is no room for conflict and clash between myself and the prime minister," he added.

Ishaq Khan also indicated he would not stand in the way of an amendment in the Constitution to restructure the balance of power between the centres of power.

His tussle with Sharif started early this year when Sharif initiated a plan to revoke the so-called constitutional 8th amendment that gives wide powers to president, including discretionary authority to dissolve assemblies.

"If it is now amended or struck down according to the procedure laid down in the Constitution, I shall have no quarrel with it," the president said.

Sharif, who initiated a dialogue with the opposition this month to seek its cooperation to make constitutional reforms, has been having problems with the provinces controlled by his rivals who had sided with the president.

His party lacks the two-thirds majority in the parliament required to pass constitutional amendment bills.

The main opposition People's Democratic Alliance (PDA) has said after two rounds of talks that it would cooperate provided Sharif first announces a date for immediate elections.

Speaking in the National Assembly Wednesday [16 June], opposition leader and former premier Benazir Bhutto offered a deal proposing formation of a government of national unity, a constitutional package and the holding of immediate elections.

The package would redistribute powers between the president, prime minister, parliament and opposition, Bhutto said.

Reconciliation Talks Held With Three More Parties

BK1706154393 Islamabad PTV Television Network in English 1400 GMT 17 Jun 93

[Text] Talking to newsmen at the Parliament House today, the prime minister stressed the need to speed up the ongoing dialogue between the government and PDA [People's Democratic Alliance] to create political harmony in the country. He said the government is very sincere in making the talks a success. To a question on nine-point formula of the opposition leader, Ms. Benazir Bhutto, the prime minister said committees from both sides are engaged in talks. He stressed the need for making this process more effective.

As political dialogue for government-opposition rapprochement is continuing, the government side has held talks with Jamat-i-Islami, the National People's Party [NPP], and Sipah-i-Sahaba. The reconciliatory committee constituted by the prime minister held talks with the representatives of the Jamaat-i-Islami at Parliament House in Islamabad today. During the meeting, various matters relating to Constitution and prevailing political situation in the country came under discussion. The government committee, headed by the federal minister for labor, manpower, and overseas Pakistanis, Mr. Mohammad Ejazul Haq, included the minister of state for housing and works, special education, and social welfare, Makhdum Mohammad Javed Hashmi; Mr. Nasim Mohammad Maidad Khel, MNA [member of the National Assembly]; and Mr. Shahid Khaqan Abbasi, MNA; while Jamaat-Islami was represented by Mr. Liaqat Baloch, MNA; Chaudhary Mohammad Nazir, MNA; Mr. Nazir Ahmad Wirk, MNA; and Raja Mohammad Zaheer, MNA.

The representatives of Jamaat-i-Islami were briefed about the present political crisis and it was told that the crisis started since 1990 elections when the results were not accepted by the defeated class because it did not want political stability in the country. The undemocratic forces aggravated the self-created political crisis, which resulted in the dissolution of the National Assembly. The government committee lauded the principled stand of Jamaat-i-Islami adopted on the illegal dissolution of the National Assembly. The government side expressed the hope that Jamaat-i-Islami which has been a part of IJI [Islamic Jamhoori Ittehad] and contested 1990 elections from the platform of IJI would extend cooperation in overcoming the present political crisis. It was further hoped that all political parties would cooperate with the government on the issue of repealing of Clause 58-2B in the Constitution, which was and still potentially is the main factor responsible for political instability in the country.

The representatives of Jamaat-i-Islami explained the viewpoints of their party on the prevailing political situation as well as the Eighth Amendment in the 1973 Constitution. The two sides agreed to continue negotiations for the promotion and strengthening of the political institutions in the country.

Another committee held talks with the representatives of National People's Party in Islamabad today. The government team was represented by the federal minister for commerce, Malik Naim Khan; Mian Mohammad Yasin Khan Wattoo, MNA; and Mr. Mansoor Hayat Tamman, parliamentary secretary, Ministry of Commerce. The NPP team was led by Mr. Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi. The other members of the team were Mr. Ghulam Murtaza Jatoi, Malik Ghulam Arbi Khar, and Mr. Allah Bachayo Leghari. The negotiations were conducted in an atmosphere of absolute cordiality. Both the sides showed deep concern over the destabilized political situation in the country and the great harm it is causing to the management of the state, its economy, and morale of the people. They said this instability was threatening the democratic edifice of the country. The two sides agreed that something has to be done quickly to restore stability, peace, and harmony in the political system as well as in normal functioning of the state. Mr. Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi said the NPP is a component of NDA [National Democratic Alliance]. He would, therefore, consult all the other NDA components, brief them on the proceedings of today's meeting and then would fix parleys between the government team and the NDA. The meeting between the government team and the NDA is expected to be held early next week.

Talks were also held with the leader of the Sipah-i-Sahaba Pakistan, Maulana Azam Tariq, MNA, in Islamabad last night. Both sides discussed in detail the prevailing political situation in the country, with special reference to the government-opposition rapprochement. The talks lasted for an hour. The federal minister for parliamentary affairs, Chaudhary Amir Hussain, and the minister of state for establishment, Rai Ahmad Nawaz, represented the government. Maulana Abdul Majid Hazarvi assisted Maulana Azam Tariq during the talks. Chaudhary Amir Hussain described the talks as fruitful and constructive. He said the talks would continue for building consensus to resolve the outstanding issues. Maulana Azam Tariq termed the talks as a step forward toward creating congenial atmosphere for serving the cause of Islam and Pakistan in a better way. He said that the government efforts reflect that it wanted to revive its relations with the religious parties, which is a blessing for the nation and the country. He expected that the sincere intentions of the government would be crowned with ultimate success.

Sharif Stresses Urgency of Kashmir Solution

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[Text] The prime minister, Mr. Mohammad Nawaz Sharif, has said Kashmir issue is the main stumbling

block in the improvement of relations between Pakistan and India. In an interview with the daily **INDIAN EXPRESS**, the prime minister said for our part, we have been expressing our willingness to talk to India to resolve the Kashmir issue within the framework of the Simla Agreement and the United Nations resolutions. He however regretted that it was the obduracy of India that was the roadblock to resolving the Kashmir question.

Mr. Mohammad Nawaz Sharif said the peaceful resolution of Kashmir issue has acquired greater urgency given the fact that Kashmiris have risen in spontaneous and indigenous uprising against the Indian occupation. The prime minister said we feel that unless India is willing to accept the fundamental reality that Indian military occupation has been rejected by Kashmiris, Kashmir will remain the biggest point of contention between Pakistan and India. The only way out for India [is] to accept this reality and agree to plebiscite under the United Nations auspices as enshrined in the UN resolutions.

Replying to a question, Mr. Mohammad Nawaz Sharif said the Indian Government itself backtracked on allegations that only sought to link Pakistan with Bombay blasts. He said, in fact, we ourselves have been a victim of terrorism. In this connection, the prime minister referred to Somalia where a number of Pakistani troops serving with UN peacekeeping forces were victims of armed violence.

Delegate Rejects Indian Charges at Rights Conference

BK1706085093 Islamabad Radio Pakistan Network in Urdu 0200 GMT 17 Jun 93

[Text] At the Vienna human rights conference, Pakistan has termed the Indian allegations as incorrect that Pakistan is training the Kashmiris of the occupied valley in addition to providing them material assistance. The Pakistani delegate mentioned the reports of the Indian human rights organization and Asiawatch and [words indistinct] which referred to hundreds of incidents of Indian atrocities in occupied Kashmir. These reports relate to indiscriminate killing and oppression, illegal arrests, acts of violence, and mass rape of women by Indian occupation forces. Reports say that Pakistan has won significant diplomatic success at the world human rights conference. The Indian delegation adopted the stand that Pakistan should not be allowed to criticize India. But the objection was rejected by the conference chairman.

Minister: Nuclear Program 'Entirely Peaceful'

BK1806144593 Islamabad PTV Television Network in English 1400 GMT 18 Jun 93

[Text] A week-long international workshop on condensed matter theories began in Islamabad today. Speaking at the inaugural session, the minister of state for science and technology, Mian Mohammad Zaman, said Pakistan's nuclear program is entirely peaceful and

geared only for the development of energy essential for meeting the basic necessities of the people of Pakistan. He said Pakistan neither needs nor can afford weapons of mass destruction. Mian Mohammad Zaman said Pakistan wants an end to nuclear arms race in South Asia and has proposed creating a nuclear-weapons-free zone in this region. He said this proposal has won the overwhelming support of the UN General Assembly.

In his welcome address, the chairman of Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission, Dr. Ashfaq Ahmed, said the Karachi nuclear power plant is in the process of being upgraded. The construction of a 300-megawatt nuclear power plant at Chashma has been initiated with the cooperation of China. Speakers read papers on the peaceful use of nuclear technology in agriculture and medicine. Sixty delegates from 23 countries, besides Pakistan, are participating in the international workshop which has been organized by Nathiagali Summer College.

Finance Minister Notes Economic Achievements

BK1806150493 Islamabad PTV Television Network in English 1400 GMT 18 Jun 93

[Text] The federal finance minister, Mr. Sartaj Aziz, has said that the relief package and reduction in taxes announced in next year's federal budget will benefit the common man. In an interview with PTV in Islamabad, the finance minister maintained there has been reduction in taxes on more items, while sales tax was levied on few items only. He assured that a committee was already working to recommend increase in the salaries of the government servants and the revised measures will be announced within a few months.

About inflation, he said it was 9.5 percent during 1992-93 despite floods and other difficulties during current fiscal year. The present government, he said, had adopted far-reaching measures for the overall economic progress of the country. Ideal investment conditions have been created through deregulation, liberalization, and privatization. These measures, he said, have brought about dramatic change in the investment climate, besides opening more avenues for the private sector. Another positive achievement is self-employment scheme in the sectors of transport and agriculture which have created a lot of jobs in the private sector. Besides, there have been intensive investments in the creation of infrastructure, particularly in communications, energy, roads, and transport sectors during the last two and half years. He said major upgrading of the infrastructure was critical for achieving the objective. The minister said, however, major thrust was toward the social sector as it was necessary for accelerating the development in order to ensure that Pakistan can enter the 21st century as a middle-income country.

Sharif Congratulates Afghanistan's Hekmatyar

BK1806022093 Islamabad Radio Pakistan Network in Urdu 0200 GMT 18 Jun 93

[Text] Prime Minister Mohammad Nawaz Sharif has congratulated Golboddin Hekmatyar on his assumption of the office of the Afghan prime minister. In a message to the Afghan prime minister, he said Pakistan will assist in the task of reconstruction and rehabilitation in Afghanistan. The prime minister said Pakistan and Afghanistan are bound together by historic, cultural, and religious ties and the success of the Afghan jihad has given special importance to the relations between the two countries.

Sri Lanka

Police Official Notes Arrests in Assassination Cases

BK1706123693 Colombo LANKAPUVATH in English 1035 GMT 17 Jun 93

[“OANA/pool” item]

[Text] Colombo, 17 June (LANKAPUVATH)—The assassin of DUNF [Democratic United National Front] leader Lalith Athulathmudali has been scientifically and by evidence of witnesses identified as the man whose body was found on the day after the murder at Mugalan Road near the Kirulapone Stadium where Mr. Athulathmudali was murdered.

Deputy Inspector of Police (CID [Criminal Investigation Department]) Amerasena Rajapakse said further at the weekly cabinet news briefing in Colombo that it has been also established that this man had committed suicide.

Evidence pointed to the name of the assassin being Kandiah Ragunathan of Chavakachcheri. He had been working at a radio shop in Colombo Central, since 1992.

He said nine suspects, all of them Tamil, had been arrested by the CDB [Crime Detection Bureau] in connection with the Athulathmudali assassination.

He said the detectives hope to arrest two more suspects shortly.

Mr. Rajapakse also said 27 suspects, including two members of the president's security division and four domestic aide, had been arrested in connection with the assassination of President Premadasa.

Security Forces Control 80 Percent of Batticaloa

BK1706125693 Colombo LANKAPUVATH in English 1031 GMT 17 Jun 93

[“OANA/pool” item]

[Text] Colombo, 17 June (LANKAPUVATH)—Military spokesman Brigadier Nalin Angammana said at Thursday's [17 June] cabinet news briefing that 80 per cent of

the Batticaloa District was now under the control of the security forces and the situation will further improve to the extent that elections could be held in the east within the year.

He said that military operations dovetailed into the political objectives of the Sri Lankan government.

The military spokesman said that with troops taking over the coastal villages in Batticaloa North, the entire eastern sea-front stretching from Batticaloa to Trincomalee was now dominated by the security forces.

Brig. Angammana said there had been an influx of Tamil civilians from LTTE [Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam]

held areas near Cheddikulam in Vavuniya District and they would be resettled and rehabilitated by the government.

In fact, the entire village of Kandaswami Nagar had fled and sought refuge from the military.

The refugees had said the LTTE made their living conditions intolerable and even plundering their food.

He said 12 terrorists have been killed and three soldiers wounded in Operation Sea Breeze which cleared the northern coast of Batticaloa of LTTE terrorists. Security forces have driven away the terrorists and set up six bases.